MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Clashes in Beirut--Both Beirut radio and the Voice of Lebanon radio reported that violence flared up in Beirut over the weekend. The Voice of Lebanon alleged that Syrian and Palestinian forces renewed the clashes by firing on Lebanese Army positions, while a 19 April SANA report held the Phalangists responsible for violating the cease-fire.

Situation in Zahlah--According to Beirut radio, Zahlah remained calm and two convoys brought food to the town on 17 April. Voice of Lebanon reported the arrival of another convoy on the following day. On 17 April Beirut radio said that a source in the Arab Deterrent Forces denied that Syrian forces are imposing a blockade on Zahlah. He admitted, however, that some people have been prevented from entering the town but claimed no one has been prevented from leaving.

Shelling of Sidon--The southern city of Sidon was hit by 15 artillery shells on 19 April. Beirut radio reported, adding that 13 people were killed and more than 35 wounded by the attack. Following the shelling, Voice of Lebanon reported, armed gunmen burned down Sidon's Maronite bishipric and the Maronite and Roman Catholic churches. According to Beirut radio, Israeli artillery shelled Tyre on the morning of 20 April.

Kuwaiti Offer--KUNA, citing an interview by the Lebanese weekly MONDAY MORNING with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, reported that Kuwait has offered to host a roundtable conference of all parties involved in Lebanon in an effort to resolve the crisis there.

Haddad Hospitalized--Jerusalem radio reported that Christian militia leader Maj Sa'd Haddad has been hospitalized in Haifa suffering from exhaustion. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Haddad was wounded by a landmine planted by Palestinian guerrillas along the Israeli-Lebanese border strip.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Palestine National Council--Damascus radio reported that at its final session on 19 April the Palestine National Council (PNC) elected a 15-man PLO Executive Committee with Fatah leader Yasir 'Arafat as chairman. The committee includes two other Fatah members, Faruq Qaddumi and Mahmud 'Abbas. According to QNA, the committee also includes one representative each from As-Sa'iqah, the DPFLP, the PFLP-General Command and the Arab Liberation Front, as well as seven independent members. The PFLP, which withdrew from the committee in 1974, has returned with one representative. Earlier, the PNC had approved the recommendations of the military, financial and occupied homeland committees, Damascus radio and the Voice of Palestine radio reported. These include the formation of a unified command for the militia forces, the unification of Palestine liberation forces under one command and the escalation of the armed struggle against Israel. In addition, the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee is to continue on the condition that the PLO takes full responsibility for distributing funds for "support and steadfastness" in the occupied territory. Several speakers had called earlier for an end to the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. A higher council for occupied homeland affairs is also to be formed. According to Damascus radio, the final political statement is to be issued on 20 April.

'Arafat, Van der Klaauw Meeting--According to the Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Leader 'Arafat and a PLO delegation met in Damascus on 17 April with EC Council of Ministers Chairman Christoph van der Klaauw and his delegation. The radio said the two sides discussed the EC's Venice declaration on the Middle East problem, which the Palestinians said ignores the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish an independent state. The European countries must take steps toward recognizing both the PLO and the Palestinians' right to establish their own state, the PLO officials

said. The radio added that the EC delegation "understood" the Palestinian demands. According to the radio, Van der Klaauw said after the meeting that the time is not ripe for a European initiative on the Middle East. Before visiting Damascus, Van der Klaauw had held talks in Beirut with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Beirut radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Thatcher Visit--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived on a 3-day official visit, SPA reported. The agency later said she was received by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Editorial Warns U.S.--A 17 April editorial in the daily AL-JAZIRAH, reviewed by SPA, cautioned the United States to consider carefully the possible effects of refusing to sell sophisticated arms to Saudi Arabia, pointing out that many other sources of supply are available to the Saudis.

Libya

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Algeria on 18 April and held talks with President Chadli Benjedid, Algiers radio reported. According to Tripoli radio, he told newsmen at the airport that the Arab countries must seriously reconsider supplying oil to the United States,"the real enemy which stands by and supports the Zionist camp." He also called for the expansion of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to include Mauritania, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. According to Nouakchott radio, Al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Mauritania on 19 April for talks with Mauritanian leaders.

Iran

Nabavi Press Conference--In a press conference Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi said negotiations between Iran and the United States are moving forward and the United States has already handed over $3 billion of Iranian deposits that had been frozen after the U.S. hostages were taken in November 1979, Tehran radio reported. He added that more money will be delivered by 20 July and more results will be announced within the next few days. Nabavi also revealed that Iran is attempting to recover $56 million lost in a fraudulent arms deal. He said Iran had agreed to purchase arms from a private company and that Iran's Bank Melli was to pay the company in Paris after the Iranian charge d'affaires in Madrid had confirmed that the arms had been shipped. However, he said, the diplomat had approved the payment without seeing the shipping documents. He has been recalled to Tehran for questioning, the money has been frozen and a court is investigating the case, Nabavi added.

Allocation for Oil Imports--Tehran radio reported that during an 18 April meeting, the Council of Ministers decided to allocate $200 million to the National Iranian Oil Company for the purchase of Kerosene, gas oil and engine oil abroad.

Mahdavi-Kani reply to Bani-Sadr--Responding to a demand by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr that Interior Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani explain why by elections have not yet been held in those constituencies that have not elected Majlis deputies, Mahdavi-Kani said that the Majlis passed the necessary legislation to prepare for the elections and that Bani-Sadr must now take action so that it can be implemented, Tehran radio reported. Mahdavi-Kani, who is Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative on the three-man committee investigating differences among Iran's leaders, made his remarks after he and Shahabeddin Eshraqi, Bani-Sadr's representative on the committee, had met with Khomeyni. During their meeting, Mahdavi-Kani said, Khomeyni told them that the committee should investigate only those cases that might lead to tension among officials. The public prosecutor, the Majlis and other authorities are investigating other "offenses" and cases, Khomeyni said.

Clashes in Tehran--According to AFP, clashes broke out in Tehran on both 17 and 18 April. In the first incident, several people were injured when conservative Muslim extremists attacked members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Feda'i-yan who were leaving a memorial ceremony at Behesht-e Zahra cemetery. AFP reported that "security forces" broke up the confrontation. Citing eyewitnesses, AFP said the 18 April incident occurred when revolution guards tired to prevent leftist mojahedin elements from selling their banned weekly publication. One person was injured and leftists demonstrated in protest for almost 2 hours.

Iraq

Iraq-USSR Treaty Anniversary--On 18 April the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society in Baghdad celebrated the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, INA reported. It added that the Soviet ambassador to Iraq made a speech at the gathering in which he praised the efforts of the United Nations, the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement to help resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict. According to INA, both the Soviet ambassador and Iraqi Revolution Command Council member 'Abd al-Fatah Amin pledged that the development of Iraqi-Soviet relations will continue. Another 18 April INA report said that an Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Societ delegation currently visiting Moscow met with the Soviet education minister, who is also chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society.

Kurdish Threat--Citing a Unified Socialist Party of Kurdistan communique sent to Lebanese newspapers, AFP reported on 17 April that seven foreigners held by the Kurds since 31 January will not be released until the Iraqi Government releases 80 Kurdish prisoners. According to the communique, the government agreed to the exchange but has not yet implemented it by releasing the Kurds.

Iran-Iraqi Conflict

Husayn Interviewed--In an interview with the London-based weekly AL-HAWADITH, cited by QNA on 17 April, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said that the return of the three Gulf islands of Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa by Iran is one of the basic conditions for a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict and that he has so informed the Islamic Conference good offices committee. The committee told him that Iran wants to form two committees, one to deal with Iraqi "rights" and another to handle the issue of the islands. Iraq has no objection to this, he said.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued exchanges of fire around Abadan and Khuninshahr during which it said the Abadan oil refinery caught fire. Tehran radio also said Iraqi MiG's bombed Paveh on 18 April. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by INA and Baghdad radio, confirmed the raid on Paveh, and also claimed that Iraqi aircraft bombed military targets in Dezful and the Gilan-e Gharb and Shush regions. Tehran radio also reported clashes between ground forces in the Shush and Karkheh areas in which it claimed more than 200 Iraqi troops were killed.

Afghanistan

Talks with UN Envoy--Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN special representative on Afghanistan, left Kabul on 17 April after 3 days of talks with Afghan officials, Kabul radio reported. According to an earlier Kabul radio report, while in Kabul, De Cuellar met with President Babrak Karmal and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. Citing a well-informed source in Islamabad, AFP reported that during the talks, Karmal recognized the existence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, who had been viewed previously as bandits or traitors. He also confirmed Afghanistan's rejection of the UN resolution condemning Soviet intervention in his country, but he said Afghanistan want to continue a dialogue with the United Nations in an effort to open negotiations with Iran and Pakistan.

Hijack Attempt Foiled--A security forces announcement broadcast by Kabul radio said that on 15 April security forces arrested three armed people who had boarded an Afghan

Airlines plane in Qandahar with the intention of hijacking it to Quetta, Pakistan. The three are members of the Islamic Society of Afghanistan, based in Peshawar, the statement said, and had received military training and arms there. Their organization receives aid from the United States, the PRC and the "reactionary petrodollar countries," it added. This incident, according to the statement, is evidence to show that Afghanistan does not protect criminals and terrorists and did not endanger the lives of hostages on board a Pakistani airliner that was hijacked to Kabul last month.

Pakistan

Murtaza Bhutto Interview--Murtaza Bhutto, son of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, told a BBC World Service correspondent that his organization, Al-Zulfiqar, was responsible for hijacking a Pakistani airliner to Kabul and Damascus last month. He denied any prior knowledge of the hijacking, however, although he is secretary general of the organization. He also said that Al-Zulfiqar's headquarters is in Pakistan, not Kabul, as has been reported.

Shahi Leaves for U.S.--Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Karachi on 18 April for talks in Washington with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Karachi radio reported. The previous day he had told a press conference in Islamabad, reported by Karachi radio, that Pakistan wants military equipment from the United States on the same terms as those the Soviet Union applies to arms sales to India. However, the question of sales of military equipment will not influence the foreign policy Pakistan has adopted over the past few years, he added. He also denied that Pakistan has asked the United States to station naval forces in Pakistan.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'Arafat Address

NC152044 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1138 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--identified by his nom de guerre, Abu 'Ammar--at the Palestine National Council meeting in Damascus on 14 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] Friends, comrades, brothers: At this delicate and serious time through which our Arab nation, the Middle East and the world are passing, our conference is being held here in beloved Syria, in revolutionary Syria, in this country to which we have been linked over the ages by blood, culture, heritage, values and principles, and now on the first battleline against Zionism, imperialism and colonialism. [applause]

Brothers, through this council our people are exercising their right to express their opinions, decide their future and use their free will. This people, who have contributed their share, as part of their nation, to human civilization, have chosen the path of consultation [shura] and democracy as a revolutionary democratic course, which is rare in the history of revolutions. In this respect they have provided an experiment in which we pride ourselves and by which we fully abide. I want to reassure my brother (Ibrahim Bakr) that we shall not establish a police state, but rather a state of revolutionaries, a state of free men, a state of democracy, a state of democratic enlightenment in this area. [applause]

We deeply realize the hopes that our Arab nation is pinning on our revolution and struggle. We appreciate, we appreciate, we appreciate the love, assistance, solidarity, aid and support that the peoples of the Arab nation are bestowing on us. We also know very well the place that our revolution occupies in the hearts of all the free and honorable men in the world. We express our gratitude for the moral, political, diplomatic and financial aid they are extending to us. We pledge to them--we have nothing but our pledge, brothers--that our revolution will continue to shoulder its responsibilities in the struggle as an indivisible part of the progressive world liberation movement against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism, racial discrimination, all the old and new types of imperialism, the old and new nazism, the old and new fascism, and against the cowboy mentality represented by the U.S. administration. [applause]

I say this so Reagan can hear me. He sits in the White House and says what he likes about the Palestinian revolution. I just want to remind him that one time Brzezinski said: Goodbye to the PLO. What was the result? A few months later I stood with the revolutionaries in Iran, when the biggest and strongest U.S. base in the Middle East was toppled, and told him: Bye bye to you and not bye bye to the PLO. [applause]

Brothers, I had no intention to speak about the plan announced by the French Government which is called the French initiative. But we were surprised. The day before yesterday, this was just press reports. Yesterday, the French Government presented what is called the French initiative in Lebanon. What are they trying to do? Are they trying to internationalize Lebanon? Does Francois-Poncet think that he can become a high commissioner in this country or this area? No, he cannot. French colonialism has ended, and in this region there are peoples who decide the future of this region--and not Francois-Poncet, whose grandfather or father was a high commissioner in this area. No. I want to tell him that the peoples of this area decide the future of this area. [applause] He cannot impose an initiative on Lebanon or on our area. He cannot impose it--neither French nor French-U.S. initiatives. He cannot do that. I say this in the name of all revolutionaries and free men. I say it not only on behalf of the Palestinian revolution but also on behalf of our Arab nation, from the ocean to the Gulf [applause], and on behalf of free men and revolutionaries throughout the world. This is the asset of our Palestinian revolution.

We pride ourselves on the fact that our Palestinian revolution has a Palestinian face--I never said the Palestinian revolutionaries. Why? Because there are free and honorable people fighting with the Palestinian revolution--Arab by heart and universal by roots, dimensions and extensions. Therefore, I say on behalf of all the free and honorable people of the world: Francois-Poncet and those who stand on his behalf--the tall and the short--you have no place in this area. Only the peoples of this area can decide its fate. We do not want your initiative. Go sell your goods elsewhere. [applause]

Of course, today it was said France changed its mind about submitting its initiative and it agreed that Dr Waldheim would send an envoy to check on the situation. Can't he see the situation? I would like to ask Giscard d'Estaing: Does he want to exploit this issue for the elections? Perhaps this is so. We have become accustomed to attacks on us in many election campaigns--Reagan, Carter and Anderson competed among themselves in slandering the PLO and the revolutionaries and free men in this area. We are accustomed to this, brothers.

What have they done about the daily Israeli aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples on the land, sea and in the air. One day before we came here--some of my brothers quoted incorrect figures, I am sorry to say--a major operation took place. Two destroyers and 14 gunboats shelled the Lebanese coast from 2005 to 0130. This was accompanied by six landing operations. They shelled Tyre and four camps around Tyre: An-Nabatiyah and the An-Nabatiyah camp, Al-Jarmaq, Al-'Ayshiyah and Ar-Rayhan. The next day, six Phantoms attacked the Ad-Dalhamiyah area. The French did not move. Why? The destroyers shelled the ancient Christian church in Tyre, and the French did not move. Two shells fell on Zahlah by mistake.

I have spoken before about the accordion plan. There is a plan being prepared to strike at Syria and the Palestinian revolution through the Arabs' weak point in Lebanon. I will tell you the significance of Zahlah; some people may not know it. Zahlah is part of the plan of [name indistinct], who is one of the leaders of the Sham'unite Liberal Party leaders. He says that this plan includes this isolationist statelet--the second Israel in our country--which extends from the north, going through Al-Biqa', Zahlah, Mashgharah and Jazzin. Whoever looks at the map can see this boundary.

I want to ask why the French did not say anything about this coordinated isolationist-Israeli plan? When I asked Dr Waldheim and his envoy Urquhart and General Callaghan why they hadn't closed the gap between At-Tayyibah and Balao, which is about 10 km, they said: Israel is preventing us. What is the reason for this 10-km gap? Because there is a plan to concentrate on the Marj 'Uyun-Al-'Ayshiyah axis, and this will come from this gap, brothers. They will move from Al-'Ayshiyah and go on to Jazzin. I say this so you will know the plot being hatched against us and Syria in Beirut.

France has raised hell about what happened in Zahlah. Why hasn't France showed concern about the Israeli shelling of the Christians in Tyre? Why hasn't it said anything about the shelling of Christian villages in southern Lebanon? Why hasn't it said anything about the Israeli occupation of Christian Marj 'Uyun in southern Lebanon? France has spoken only in support of the plan that I once called the accordion plan.

When I spoke of the accordion they said: Abu 'Ammar is talking about the accordion. A week ago, Giscard d'Estaing's magazine LE POINT said that Palestinians hate accordion music. [laughter] Well, bear in mind that if they think it is possible for them to use accordion tactics, well, they have tried their accordions since 1978. As Brother Abu Jihad says: If they carry out accordion tactics, we will compose revolutionary anthems, carry out revolutionary operations and discharge suicide missions. [applause]

Brothers, what is their objective? It is a process aimed at outflanking the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and the Lebanese national forces. They carried out the Zahlah operation to cut off our sole communication line. The reason is that our sole communication line is parallel to the Zahlah road--and they want to control it from Zahlah.

The French and the U.S. quarters were shaken because the operation aimed at striking at the Israeli-Phalangist design in Zahlah succeeded. Therefore, the earth was shaken. Then they came out with initiatives and the proposal for dispatching UN forces.

By God, I want to tell them one thing: Don't think that we in the Palestinian revolution will be shaken or afraid. Absolutely not!

Brothers, I say that a war of attrition has begun. In this war, the Israeli army is using the most modern U.S. weapons, including ones internationally banned, like the cluster bomb, the fragmentation bomb, napalm, (gaspump) and others. Brothers, others and I have evidence and documents that the United States and Israel are making the south a testing ground for modern weapons that are unknown to us. Indeed, the south is a testing ground.

Nevertheless, brothers, what has this war of attrition achieved? The most important thing I can say, brothers, is that they think that by this insane shelling, by these successive air raids and by these bombs--and in the last air raid, brothers, for the first time they used bombs weighing 3,650 pounds against civilian targets--this is what is meant by the expression "against civilian targets." Previously, they hit military objectives with this kind of bomb. I have not heard the French protest the use of such bombs against civilian targets. What is the reason? Isn't our blood human blood? Isn't our flesh human flesh? Aren't our children human beings? Aren't our women women? Aren't our houses houses? Are there double standards? Is there blue blood on the one hand, and another blood whose shedding is legitimate on the other?

I want to ask the world and world opinion: Why hasn't France been shaken by these daily massacres perpetrated in the south? Why hasn't France called for a Security Council meeting while the Lebanese Christians and the Lebanese Muslims together with the Palestinian Christians and the Palestinian Muslims are being shelled in southern Lebanon? Why? Brothers, this is a thing we should know and unveil so that we can know a part of the plot that is being concocted against us. Regrettably, brothers, your conference is being convened at a bad time for the Arabs.

One day I stood up and announced that my front extends from Tyre to Khorassan. I said this after the Syrian-Iraqi pact and after the success of the Iranian people's revolution. Now, where is my front? I only ask this, because at the At-Ta'if conference I said: There is something I want you to hear. I said: I do not want your blessings. Like Salah ad-Din said--I want your swords to fight with in this forward trench. I said this at the At-Ta'if conference.

There is something very important, my brothers, because what is happening in the area now is very dangerous indeed. This is not a mere coincidence my brothers. Three U.S. fleets are besieging our area--the 5th Fleet, the 7th Fleet and the 6th Fleet--in the Gulf, in the Indian Ocean, in the Red Sea and in the Mediterranean. It is not a coincidence at all, brothers, that there are some Arab regimes that have allowed themselves the liberty--against the concensus of our Arab nation--to grant bases and facilities to the U.S. fleet and to the rapid intervention force.

Where, oh my brothers? In the land of Kinana, in the land of 'Abd an-Nasir, in the land of our beloved Egypt, in the Egyptian desert, particularly in upper Egypt--in the Sinai [as heard]--in Ra's Banas, in Barbara, in Mombassa, in Oman, to say nothing of the facilities granted in some Gulf ports. This in addition to the U.S. nuclear base at Diego Garcia.

What does this mean, oh brothers? What does this encirclement of our area mean? I must speak on the Arab nation's movement. I remember a long time ago when Templer used to visit the area and the area would erupt. When they used to talk about the resettlement project, the area would erupt. When they used to talk about the Euphrates project, the area would erupt. Today? We have to object. We agree, Brother Ibrahim [words indistinct]. The national movements in the Arab nation [breaks off sentence]. But out of my status in the Arab nation, I have a right to ask: Where to? Where are we going? How can we accept this encirclement? How can we accept giving bases? This is our responsibility, oh brothers, our responsibility in the Palestinian revolution and a responsibility on the shoulders of all our people and our Arab nation. This is a question we are posing at this Palestinian National Council to our Arab nation. It is our right to pose this question. True, oh Ibrahim, it is our right to ask this question. It is our right to ask it. I said we are [words indistinct]; we will continue to fight until our Arab nation catches up with us. We are continuing in this, oh brothers. We are continuing in the full sense of the word. We know this, oh brothers.

I am not desperate. Not at all. While talking about these perils, I can see the whole of the Camp David conspiracy. I say this because there are some people who when faced by regression and when they see the darkness are gripped by desperation and anxiety. I am neither desperate nor anxious, oh brothers. Because the blacker the darkness becomes, the nearer dawn draws.

I am not worried, brothers, I still remember that when it was reported that Egypt signed the Camp David agreements I said that I place my wager on the people of Egypt. I was right because the Egyptian people are the people who sustained 86,000 casualties for the Palestinian cause and the Egyptian cause. When Brother Ibrahim Shukri and Brother Lutfi spoke, they were expressing these very feelings. Neither As-Sadat nor anyone else can (?erase) these sacrifices, and nobody can forget them. I have said, brothers, that the Egyptian people are a people of culture, that the Egyptian people are like the River Nile--It runs calmly but when the deluge comes it takes with it all the scum and all the ills.

The best proof was Navon's visit to Egypt. Let me just relate some incidents. You, of course, all recall that he said his visit was a failure and others after him said that the visit was a failure. Well, did As-Sadat's government cause it to fail? No, because it is up to its ears in this plot, which, I regret to say, is against the Egyptian people more than it is against us. The Egyptian people will not accept it. They planned for Navon to visit Hulwan but the Hulwan workers closed the gates and said that if he comes we destroy him and his car. The following day, they said: Well let him visit the car plant in Hulwan. But the workers--the first and second shifts--did not leave the plant and said that if he came to the car plant, they would destroy (?them).

Then he asked to see some Egyptian intellectuals. Those who rationalize for As-Sadat this ring of conspiracy asked where such a meeting could be held with the intellectuals. They finally decided that it would be safer to hold it at 'Abidin Theater. They added that the snag, however, was that 'Abidin Theater could only seat 350 people--about the size of this hall--and they said we want a bigger hall because we want to bring 1,000 Egyptian intellectuals to debate with Navon. So, they said: Well, we bring 100 or 150 more seats and add them to the 350 seats already there, and this will be sufficient, because you know what happened with him in Hulwan. So they did. However, only seven people showed up, my brothers, no more. Such is the greatness of the Egyptian people, brothers. [applause]

So the Egyptian people will not accept normalization or anything of the sort. The Egyptian people, who suffered 86,000 casualties, will not heed this. The Camp David plot will founder on the steps of the journalists' syndicate, Brothers (Ahmad Basir and Fahim). It will collapse there on the steps of the syndicate where you burned the Israeli flag and raised the Egyptian and Palestinian flags. [applause]

The Camp David plot, brothers, collapsed and was destroyed by the timebomb that is our people in the occupied territory. We had said that nobody and no force can dictate its will to the area, to the Palestinian people or to the Arab nation. What has happened to Camp David, brothers? They themselves have admitted that it has reached a deadlock despite all their talk, propaganda and noise about peace and so on. What happened? All has failed because, brothers, nothing remains in this area except the will of this area, the people of this area, our Arab nation, brothers.

The 6th Fleet does not scare us. By God, I say from a position of responsibility--not just for the sake of talking--that if the 6th Fleet wants to bring in the Rapid Deployment Force, I know whom to rely on. I will rely on the fighter who has broken the barrier of fear. We are a revolution that frightens but is not frightened; threatens but is not threatened. Let everyone, near and far, know this. Nobody can threaten or frighten us, brothers. I say this for everyone near and far to hear. This revolution will continue, and its triumphant march will continue through the flow of blood, brothers. We dictate our will with the torrent of blood. We go to sleep with a list of martyrs and wounded and we wake up with a list of martyrs and wounded. This is why I say that the flow of blood has not stopped since January 1965 when this revolution was born. [applause]

I have heard some people--when I hear some people speak, I regret to say that they seem to be afraid of American terror, Israeli terror and European terror. What kind of talk is this, brothers, we are a giant revolution. Who has said that we are afraid of a U.S. threat, an Israeli threat, or a French threat? Who has said this. We are not afraid, brothers. When we initiated the revolution, we did not deceive or cheat anyone. We said that ours is a popular revolution, a protracted popular liberation movement.

We know from accurate scientific analysis that we are not simply a local liberation movement. Some may think that this is unfortunate for us. No, brothers, we are fortunate and our fighters and people are fortunate that our liberation movement is not local. We are the real and strategic change in the Middle East. Let Reagan and all the people around him understand this. [applause] We are the strategic change. We are a revolution in the most dangerous spot in the world, in an area that has the biggest oil reserves in the world. This is why I say we are a liberation movement that is not local. We are the strategic point of change in this region. I say it loud and clear so that everyone near and far can hear me. I say it in the name of the free men carrying guns and fighting. I say it in the name of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Karim Khalaf, Ibrahim at-Tawil, Qawasimah, Milhim and At-Tamimi.

Some of my brothers spoke a short while ago pointing out that Jordan says that we are the only official spokesman and I don't know what. No, brothers, this is not a Jordanian decision. The torrential flow of blood that has continued for 17 years is what has designated the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. After As-Sadat and Brother President al-Asad spoke at the Algiers summit conference I spoke about the role of the Palestinian revolution--my brothers in Algeria are witness to this. I spoke about the of the Palestinian revolution in opening a third front [in the 1973 war]. As Lutfi said, our fighters fought in Suez. I was the second to enter Suez after Field Marshal Ahmad Isma'il [former Egyptian defense minister] to shake the hands of the Egyptian and Palestinian fighters in Suez. Indeed, Brother Lutfi, there are Palestinian martyrs buried in the martyrs cemetary with their brothers, the Egyptian heroes. [applause]

I asked Ahmad Badawi, may God bless his soul, the hero whom we have lost, I asked him: Why did you stop after advancing 10 km? Was it because of inability? He answered: We will talk about it later. We were (?with others) and with his officers. At the end of the night, he told me: Come and let me show you. This is the red line according to our orders. We have scored victories, even when we were besieged. We occupied 'Uyun Musa. If we had the orders, we would have at least reached the passes.

I am saying this for the record at this conference, my brothers. God bless your sole, oh Egyptian hero Ahmad Badawi.

Brothers, why am I saying this? I am saying this because some people are talking about whether there is a decision or not. Some want to take away from us our status as the sole legitimate representative. Can anyone take this status away from us? If we do not deserve to be the sole legitimate representative through our blood, we do not want a favor or a grant. We are the sole legitimate representative through the mouth of the gun, the maker of victory for the Palestinian people. [applause] Yes, not a decision, but our blood dictates that we are the sole legitimate representative.

This is why I say to some of our brothers that I am sorry to say that they hurt me when they say someone can take away from us our status as the sole legitimate representative.

We wrote the epic of the 93 days. Don't I remember it! However, there are some people who have forgotten. I am just refreshing their memories so they will not forget. I have also heard some speeches that sound like a eulogy for the revolution. No, gentlemen, our revolution is a gigantic one! We have spoken to history through our rifle. We have not spoken to history with poems.

There is a U.S. decision to annihilate this people. It was no coincidence that during the election battle, Anderson, former President Carter and present President Reagan were competing over which of them could eradicate the PLO. I said: Never mind, this is an election bazaar. I said this; I uttered it. However, as soon as he assumed authority, Mr Reagan cursed the PLO in his first political statement. In his first interview with newsmen, he cursed the PLO. He has kept up this practice. Who flexed his muscles through Israel against us and against Syria while the 6th Fleet was watching the Israeli fleet bombing our Lebanese coast, and I even say our Lebanese-Arab coast? I do not want repatriation in Lebanon. No one understands me. [applause] No, and regrettably, sensitivities have gone so far that it is better for us to say Lebanon our Lebanon, Syria our Syria, and Egypt our Egypt. We do not believe in the Sikes-Picot treaty; we do not believe in the Sikes-Picot treaty. [applause] Therefore, I have the right to say that Iraq is our Iraq, Syria is our Syria, Palestine is our Palestine, Lebanon is our Lebanon, Egypt is our Egypt, Algeria is our Algeria and Mauritania is our Mauritania. [laughter]

Brothers, some people believe that our PNC represents the armed organizations--this is a source of pride. The reason is that the rifle has protected the march of our revolution. However, our revolution does not consist only of the rifle. When rifles are used merely as rifles, they are good only for highwaymen. However, when rifles are carried by the people and are protected by the intellect, such rifles make revolutions and achieve miracles. [applause]

In September 1980, Eytan said that he had graduated a group of women conscripts to work on the Israeli artillery's computers. Believe me, I was infuriated by this news. I said: It is impossible for our revolution to lag behind this decision. Last month, I graduated a group of computer experts, including girls, so that they will work on the Palestinian artillery. [applause]

After Camp David, my brothers noticed that I was counting the days. The first day passed, then the second and then the third. They used to ask me (?what was the matter). Then the first week passed, and the second; and then the first month and the second. When in the third month the illusion began to fade at the international level and the Palestinian diplomatic penetration of Europe began from Austria to Madrid to Lisbon. Then Europe was closed to us. Then, our friend India opened its gates for me with an invitation to visit India. [applause] That was followed by Nicaraguan and the Sandinista revolution. [applause] The Palestinian revolution is proud to have this special relationship with the Sandinista revolutionaries. We also have special relations with all the liberation movements in the world, ranging from Namibia to Latin America to Asia to El Salvador, and I underline El Salvador. Brother [name indistinct] I have with me and he shares this view with me. [applause]

Brothers, they say about us that the Soviet Union, the PLO and Cuba sponsor international terrorism and that we are terrorists. If our assisting revolutionaries and free men is terrorism, then I am the first terrorist [applause], because we shall stand with these revolutionaries and free men in every part of the world, extending to them whatever we can, from the good word, the political position, the diplomatic position and so forth. [applause] I say that if this is terrorism, yes, we are terrorists, oh Reagan. However, it is a disgrace for the head of one of the two superpowers to stand up and say about the world's revolutionaries and free men that they are terrorists. This is a cultural disgrace. This is why the moment after Reagan said this I asked our UN representative to submit a note of protest to Dr Waldheim for circulation to the UN members.

Reagan has no right to accuse revolutionaries and free men of being terrorists. The irony is that Bush called us terrorists when he was receiving Shamir who, according to British police documents--not me--is wanted by Interpol. He is wanted by his allies the British, not me, on the grounds he killed Count (Bernadotte).

Was Bush complaining about us to Shamir? No. It was the United States giving the green light to Israel to carry on with its criminal operations and criminal massacres against the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people, the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. When Richard Allen said that Israel has the right of hot military pursuit, even the Israelis had to cushion the statement and spoke of "active defense" [in English] beyond the borders. He, However, was so insolent as to say that it is **permissable** for the Israeli army to resort to hot pursuit against the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian people and the Lebanese people.

I am here addressing the world and the world's conscience. Where is the world's conscience and where is the UN Charter?

I am also addressing our Arab nation.

I am addressing my Arab nation at this grave time. The pyramid and the foundation have been turned upside down. I ask my Arab nation: Where are the Arab arms, where are the Arab masses? Since 1973 and up to now, they [the Israelis] have been amassing more than we, who say we are 150 million people. Where is the Arab oil, where are the Arab funds? [applause]

I greet the resolution adopted at the Arab parliamentary conference, which was held in Algeria to form committees for restoring the bridges and relations in our Arab nation. Naturally not with those who are betraying us. This was a positive stand. Therefore, brothers, we have ever been, and always will be, bridges of trust. While the inferno of the war--the war of extermination--was waged against us by the United States and Israel, we assumed the initiative to close the ranks in our Arab nation.

We acted following the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war. I, therefore, took part in the good offices committee of the nonaligned states together with my brothers from Cuba, Yugoslavia and Zambia, as well as in the good offices committee of the Islamic summit in At-Ta'if.

I said that if Kissinger, when he was committing his crime, did not get tired of the shuttle trips, how could we get tired? We will continue our shuttle trips to stop this war. We will work together with our brothers in the Islamic and in the nonaligned committees. [applause]

We realize that this war is against the Arab nation, against the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples, against the whole area, against the Nonaligned Movement and Against the Arab and Islamic nations. From this place, I appeal to the Iranian and Iraqi leaders to agree with us on a solution for a cease-fire. Kissinger was no more clever than we are.

The importance of the At-Ta'if summit was the fact that it included both the Baghdad summit member states and the Islamic nations. Through the At-Ta'if conference, we were able to [sentence incomplete] They claim in the world that the Iraqi-Iranian war blocked the way to Palestine that the oil problem blocked the way to Palestine, and that the Afghanistan problem blocked the way to Palestine--but the At-Ta'if summit managed to say something important. Out of 42 states, 38 member states attended the conference. The session was specified as the session on Palestine and Jerusalem. For the first in Islamic conferences, the United States was condemned four times.

Today, our brothers, this giant revolution constitutes the odd number in the Middle East question. There will be no solution, no stability, no security without the achievement of the firm national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national territory--Palestine--the capital of which is Jerusalem. [applause]

What is war? Is it not policy by other means in a loud voice? Does this mean that political action is a crime? I cannot hear such talk. I do not desire war for the sake of war as my Brother (?Abud an-Nubl) says. I am with him; believe me my brothers. We do not beg for our political victories, we make our political victories. I did not go to the United Nations in 1974 to beg. Had we not opened the third front--as I have told my brothers--and half of those present here remember these words. I told them we want to open the third front where we would be giving the Israeli tanks the taste of Palestinian flesh. Had we not opened the third front, we would not have become a basic factor after the 1973 war.

[Word indistinct] when I visited President Tito after the Rabat resolutions on 5 December 1974. President Tito told me: Kissinger was here with me. The brothers who were with me remember these words. Kissinger told him that the Rabat resolutions have confused his calculations. I want to remind Brother Abu al-Lutuf and Brother Abu as-Sa'id: There were other brothers with us and I think Yasir was with us that session and so was martyr Zuhayr Muhsin. After we made the decision, (Sa'id Fahmi) said his famous words: This requires a tailor to sew it annews Why? Because what was on their minds was something other than making a decision.

[Words indistinct] Kissinger told the president, the hero and the friend of the Palestinian people, Josep Broz Tito [applause] who told me: Kissinger was here with me 3 days before you came and the Rabat resolutions had confused his calculations. What confusions is he talking about? The resolutions stipulated a sole legitimate representative for the Palestinian people, the establishment of national authority and a Palestinian state. These were not the calculations; they were that [words indistinct]. He told me: Be careful. He told me: Be careful because you are about to embark on serious events. After 2 and 1/2 months, my brothers, the events began in Lebanon with the murder of Ma'ruf Sa'd in February [words indistinct] Ma'ruf Sa'd, my brothers, was one of our heroes and a hero of the national movement. [applause]

As I have been saying, my brothers, the filthy Lebanese war then began--the war that they have been calling a civil war. I want to remind you to go back to the CIA documents which have been discovered--the documents which contain the diaries of (Rogers Morris), who accompanied Kissinger on his trips as one of the CIA leaders. He had uncovered the filthy CIA role in the Lebanese war in which we have lost thousands of martyrs and thousands of wounded. There were 70,000 dead and 120,000 wounded. We, the national movement and the Lebanese national forces lost 27,000 martyrs and 70,000 were wounded. I am mentioning these figures so that you will know the magnitude of the losses and the American role in [words indistinct]. Thus we do not beg for victories. The revolution and those who cannot translate the blood that flows and the military victories scored daily by our heroes in our occupied territories and in southern Lebanon, into political victories, unequivocally defeat their cause.

Thus, in our political action we have confidence in the ability of our rifle. Continuous military victories are being scored by our fighters, our people, the honorable forces--the Lebanese National Forces--and the Syrian Eagles. [applause]

My brother, I did not go to the United Nations nor did I take that political stance in order to beg anyone. I took this stance because it is a political stance that translates our participation as a genuine side in the confrontation against the Zionist enemy.

I do not accept from my brothers in the council--and this is my view and it is my right to say it and announce to the world just as each one of you has said before and will express his views tomorrow and the day after--it is my right to say: We will be committing a crime if we do not translate this blood and these military victories into political victories.

A word about the European initiative: When I received Mr Thorn in Beirut he asked me for my opinion on the European initiative. I told him: Okay, the initiative is okay. But I want to ask you first: Can Europe make a European initiative?

This is what I wanted to ask first. He said: But there is the Venice declaration. I said: Yes, it is a statement, but I want to ask you a question: Can you uphold that declaration for 15 days? If not, all the EEC members are NATO members, at least most of them are. The Ankara meeting took place 15 days after the Venice meeting. At that meeting Muskie stood up and with total arrogance said: I succeeded in making the meeting ignore mentioning anything that had to do with the Middle East or the Palestinian people's rights. I said to him: Mr Thorn, you were unable to uphold the initiative, or rather, your political declaration, for 15 days, why do you want my views? When you announce an initiative, come along, we will deal with facts. We make the facts in this area, but they will not be imposed on us. We will see Van der Klaauw come on 17 April with questions. Brothers, the Arabs who have met with him sent me these questions [words indistinct]. I will tell him he is late, and ask what he has to say. I will ask him: What do you want to do for me? Do you still want to ask me questions? Why? I have the friendly ally, the Soviet Union, and a complete initiative on the Middle East. [applause]

I will ask him: Do you still want to ask questions? Give me an initiative, instead of asking me questions, and then you can hold meetings and then return in another 3 or 4 months but instead of asking questions, I want to ask your opinion. We have declared our opinion and said that Comrade Brezhnev's initiative at the 26th CPSU conference in Moscow constitutes a suitable basis for an honorable and just solution of the Middle East problem. I will tell him to give me solutions. I will tell him this is an initiative offered by an ally and a friend at a time when he still wants to ask questions. It is a little late. If they find an initiative, I will say that I really admired Comrade Brezhnev when he said that any positive European or UN step would win our support. I support this statement because in our dealings with others we have the upper, not the lower, hand. We scare but are not scared; We threaten but are not threatened. We will create the realities in the Middle East. Our rifles will create the realities in the Middle East and we will deal with the whole world on this basis.

True, the United States is launching a campaign against us. I have counted the statements the United States has made against the PLO. (Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman) came to me and asked what I was calculating. I told him I was calculating how many times the new U.S. administration has attacked the PLO. It is as if on this issue it has nothing else to do but attack the PLO. Of course, this is a very important point. As Comrade Honecker said the other day: You are (?more sublime) than this capitalist world led by the United States. The capitalist world has an unemployment crisis and a stifling economic crisis. For this reason, it vents its anger by attacking the PLO. But I want to tell him [President Reagan] one thing: Our flesh is bitter and our homes are unbreakable. He must know this. Let him bear it in mind and let him remember Brzezinski's words "goodbye PLO." Now I am here, but Brzezinski is gone.

When he talks of terrorism, he must talk about terrorism in his country, which directed six bullets at him and his guards. [applause] We must step up our resistance against the occupation by all means. This is a legitimate right recognized by international conventions including the UN Charter and UN resolutions.

Brothers, many people say that 'Arafat is resorting to political action. Well, brothers, in 1947 we were swallowed up in the political and geographical domains. Palestine was simply swallowed up. It no longer existed, neither on the geographical nor on the political maps. The most important work we have done and the most important achievement scored by this Palestinian rifle and by this incessant flow of Palestinian blood is the fact that Palestine has again been placed on the political map. Palestine has returned to the political map. Brothers, we once again speak in this vein: what one returns to the political map will unavoidably be returned to the geographical map. The question is one of time.

Brothers, as I have told you, I labelled last year the year of fire and we went through it with light and hope. This year, brothers, is the year of the Palestinian option. It is a Palestinian decision and it does not come from anyone else. The option that will prevail is the Palestinian option, the decision will be the Palestinian decision, the peace will be the Palestinian peace, the security will be the Palestinian security, the settlement will be the Palestinian settlement, and the state will be an independent Palestinian state. [applause]

Brothers, it is very easy to utter words. It is very easy for any one of us to stand up here and to curse all the Arab states. Words are cheap. However, there are some people who do not realize that such abusive language might boomerang. I wish, Brother Majid, what you are saying were true; that is, I could press a button and bring in millions. I wish this were true.

How easy it is for us to say that we do not want a joint committee. We are in the joint committee through the system of twinship, which we have applied to the Arab cities and to the cities in our occupied land. We can send funds into the occupied territories only through the Jordanian banks. Words are easy. However, when I realize that 53 million dinars have gone to establishments, municipalities and cooperatives, then this is what steadfastness within our occupied territory means. It is not only by words that I can stop the bloodshed.

Brothers, under the present bad Arab circumstances, we are required to face our circumstances, destiny, enemies and the war of extermination and the decision on extermination with courage, faith and steadfastness devoid of fear. The wind shall not shake the mountain. This is what our revolution is about brothers.

Brothers, I have taken quite a great deal of your time. However, again I tell you: Despite the onslaught being launched against us and despite the attack which is being pressed against us, I see victory, exactly as I see you before me. There is no room for doubting the victory of the Palestinian revolution. Whoever doubts this fact blasphemes. [applause] I am sure that one of our roses and one of our cadets will advance forward to raise the flag of the Palestinian revolution; that is, the flag of the Arab nation, over the mosques of Jerusalem and over the domes of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. This flag will wave over Jerusalem, the capital of the independent and democratic Palestinian state, (Brother Abu an-Nuf). [applause]

Committees' Recommendations

JN172146 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus--The Palestine National Council [PNC] resumed its work for the seventh successive day this evening. The PNC committees resumed their work and submitted their reports to the secretariat of the council prior to approving the recommendations adopted by the committees. The working committee is expected to submit its proposals and recommendations tomorrow to be discussed and approved by the council.

Political Committee discussions centered on two major topics, namely the participation of all the Palestinian factions in the Executive Committees [as heard] of the PLO and the issue of national unity. The Political Committee stressed the importance of developing relations with the socialist bloc, particularly with the USSR.

Members of the Occupied Homeland Committee discussed the various subjects relating to the development of work inside our occupied land on all the struggle, economic and social levels. There is an intention now to form a higher council for occupied homeland affairs.

On the Arab level, PLO relations with the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front were reaffirmed. It was agreed to develop these relations.

The PNC is expected to hold a session tomorrow to issue the resolutions and recommendations after discussing them.

Military, Financial Proposals

JN180722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The Palestine National Council [PNC] held a plenary session last night and discussed the recommendations submitted by the Military and Financial Committees. The PNC approved the Financial Committee's report and approved the Military Committee's recommendations after slightly amending their formulation.

The recommendations confirmed the PNC's earlier decision to develop and escalate the Palestinian armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and protect the Palestinian revolution and its rights as well as develop its militant capabilities. The recommendations also stressed the need to promote the Higher Military Council's vanguard role, formulate a program to organize military action and form subcommittees to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

The PNC also decided that the Higher Military Council will be entrusted with the task of unifying training, (?logistics), supplies, equipment and the services needed by the Palestinian revolution forces and empowering the Executive Committee to supervise the implementation of this decision. The Military Committee also recommended improvement of the Palestinian revolution's central operations room, formation of a unified command for the militia forces that will be directly linked to the Higher Military Council, formation of a unified department for the political guidance of the forces, whose action will be based on the national charter, the political and organizational programs and the resolutions of the national [wataniyah] councils.

The recommendations also stressed the PNC's commitment to and adoption of the decision on general mobilization and compulsory military service for the sons of the Palestinian people. The executive committee will be entrusted with carrying out this decision vis-a-vis all the sons of our people.

The recommendations also covered the role of students in their general federation and their following up of this decision.

On the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA], the PNC entrusted PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO Executive Committee with the task of unifying the PLA forces, wherever they may be located, under one command, which will be under the direct orders of the political command.

The Palestine national fund will be entrusted with financing all the needs of these forces under the political command's orders. The recommendations also stressed the need to develop and escalate military action inside the occupied territories and from all the Arab fronts and that the PLO Executive Committee must work to open all fronts to the Palestinian revolution forces.

Homeland Committee Report

JN181932 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The Palestine National Council [PNC] resumed discussing the rest of the committees' reports tonight. It discussed the reports of the political and legal committees.

The council today approved most of the recommendations of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Committee. Among these recommendations, which changed into resolutions, was the issue of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee. The council adopted a resolution to resume the work of the joint committee on the condition that the PLO's Executive Committee follows up its contacts with the Arab states so that PLO will be the party responsible for distributing the money for support and steadfastness in the occupied land.

The resolutions stressed the importance of coordination and consultations with the national organizations and associations inside the occupied homeland in order to define the bases, priorities and fields of expenditure and to control expenses and implementation. The executive national organizations and associations inside the occupied homeland should submit their projects to the PLO, which in turn would forward the money to be spent by these organizations in the respective fields.

The recommendations relating to the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department stressed the need to strengthen and develop this department by making it shoulder its responsibilities and tasks and by establishing a higher council for occupied homeland affairs from among the resistance factions, the qualified Palestinian parties and the popular federations. The higher council will draw up a plan to support the various sides of steadfastness in accordance with the PLO Executive Committee [words indistinct] tomorrow after forming the new executive committee. It is certain that the committee will be expanded to include 17 members after the entering of the PFLP into the new committee.

Recommendations Approved

NC190857 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1645 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpt] During its 15th session the Palestine National Council [PNC] approved the reports of the Occupied Homeland Committee and the Social Affairs, Education, Higher Education, and Arts Committee.

The report of the Occupied Homeland Committee, which was approved by the PNC in its morning meeting yesterday, contains several very important subjects on the mobilization of all the resources of our people in the occupied homeland to step up the armed struggle and reaffirm the commitment to the PLO. The report also includes the subject of the Palestinian National Front in the occupied territories and stresses the need to support the National Guidance Committee.

The recommendations affirm our people's unity in fate and struggle inside and outside Palestine. The recommendations pay tribute to the uprising and struggle of our people and their resistance to the iron fist Zionist policy in all its suppressive and terrorist forms against our people, their leaders and constitutions. They also pay tribute to the steadfastness and heroism of the detainees.

The recommendations also pay tribute to the heroic struggle of the Palestinian masses in the part of Palestine that has been occupied since 1948--this struggle which foiled the enemy's plans to erase their identity, Judaize their land and obliterate their national culture. The recommendations hail their rallying around the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the requirements for supporting the steadfastness and stepping up the national struggle inside the occupied land, the council affirms the need to mobilize the resources of the masses, step up the armed struggle and provide for the struggle requirements. The council also affirms that the PLO is the only party responsible for the question of supporting the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland.

The recommendations also affirm the positive role being played by the Jewish democratic and progressive forces, which are hostile to Zionism in ideology and practice in the occupied homeland and which recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

The recommendations condemn any contacts that take place with parties that support Zionism in ideology and practice. The recommendations call for strengthening the Palestinian National Front inside the occupied homeland as the basic effective arm of the PLO and for supporting the Central National Guidance Committee and all its subcommittees as a national framework for the crystallization of the unified national position.

The recommendations affirm the importance of supporting the steadfastness of our people politically, financially and morally in order to reinforce their national institutions and bodies inside the country to enable them to develop the life of our people in the economic, social, health, educational, spiritual and development spheres.

The recommendations affirm the importance of the unity of the popular, professional and workers organizations inside and outside the occupied homeland and the importance of providing financial and moral support for them through the legitimate institutions. They also affirm the importance of providing the necessary support for the agricultural sector, safeguarding their land and enabling them to establish agricultural cooperative societies to safeguard their land and its Arabism. The recommendations also affirm the importance of supporting the workers in public and private institutions, supporting municipal workers, supporting the women's movement and its societies and committees, supporting all the social, medical, athletic, scientific and cultural institutions and developing their capabilities.

The council also approved the report of the social affairs, education, higher education, culture and popular organizations committee.

New Executive Committee

JN191959 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] The Palestine National Council [PNC] held its final session this evening under PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum. The session was attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

At the end of the session, Messrs Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi, Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Talal Naji, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Ahmad al-Yamani, Muhammad Khalifah, Hamid Abu Sittah, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, Jamal as-Surani, Dr Hanna Nasir and Dr Salah ad-Dabbagh, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Fund, were elected members of the PLO Executive Committee. Furthermore, Yasir 'Arafat was elected chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The PNC decided to extend the term of the current PNC until the new PNC meets at its next session. The PNC will continue to enjoy all its powers. The PNC decided to add between 30 to 50 members, who will be chosen at a joint meeting of the PNC presidium and the PLO Executive Committee. The names will be submitted to the PLO Central Council.

The PNC also decided to increase the number of occupied land representatives from 122 to 180. These will be chosen from among the representatives of forces, unions, capabilities, municipal councils, village councils, societies and trade unions in the occupied land. They will enjoy council membership but will not be considered for quorum purposes when the PNC convenes as long as there is occupation in the Arab land. This is for the purpose of not impeding the work of the PNC.

A committee made up of PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum and PNC members Mahmud Tamim, Salim Za'nun, Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], Muhammad Khalifah, Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, 'Abdallah Hurani, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Ahmad al-Yamani has been formed to draft the final statement.

The political statement is scheduled to be issued tomorrow.

KUNA on Elections

LD201002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0728 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 20 Apr (KUNA)--At the end of its meetings here last night, the Palestine National Council--the Palestinian parliament-in-exile--elected the PLO's new Executive Committee, which consists of 15 members.

Fatah, the largest of the Palestinian resistance groups, has won three additional seats on the new committee. The radical PFLP group, led by Dr George Habash, has returned to the committee after an absence of 7 years.

Five independents left the Executive Committee: Dr Walid Qamhawi, chairman of the Palestine National Fund; 'Abd al-Jawad Salih; Ahmad Majid Abu Ramadan; Alfred Tubasi and Habib Qahwaji. They were replaced by the following: Dr Salah ad-Dabbagh, who takes over as chairman of the Palestine National Fund; Dr Hanna Basir, dean of Bi'r Zayt University in the occupied West Bank; and Jamal as-Suraia, head of the PLO office in Cairo prior to the Egyptian-Israeli peace.

Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas has joined Yasir 'Arafat and Faruq Qaddumi in representing Fatah on the new committee. Ahmad al-Yamani--Abu Mahir--was elected as representative of the PFLP, which had withdrawn from the Executive Committee and led the rejectionist front in 1974 because of what it described at the time as the PLO's tendency toward accepting the peaceful solutions for the Palestinian question, put forward intensively following the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The Executive Committee reelected Yasir 'Arafat as its chairman. It will meet within the next few days to elect its other officials.

Qaddumi and other former members of the committee are expected to maintain their previous posts and responsibilities on the committee, but it is not known yet what post and responsibilities will be assigned to the PFLP representative.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, the DPFLP [Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] representative, kept his seat and so did 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad of the pro-Iraqi AFL [Arab Liberation Front] and Talal Naji of the pro-Syrian PFLP-General Command.

Muhammad Khalifah was elected representative of the Syrian-supported group As-Sa'iqah, succeeding Zuhayr Muhsin, who was assassinated in France in the summer of 1979. Muhsin was also the head of the PLO's Military Department, but there is nothing to indicate whether Khalifah will also succeed him in that post.

The election of the PFLP's Al-Yamani was met with tumultuous applause, matched only by that given to the reelection of Yasir 'Arafat.

Two small Palestinian groups, the PLF [Palestine Liberation Front] and the PPSF [Popular Palestine Struggle Front], failed to gain any seats on the Executive Committee. The representatives of these two groups protested about this during last night's meeting of the Palestine National Council.

Some observers were surprised to see As-Sa'iqah consenting to be represented on the committee by only one seat, as earlier indications had intimated that it will insist on more than one seat in light of the strong relations between Syria and the PLO.

'Arafat and members of the new Executive Committee met with Syrian President al-Asad following their election.

The PFL and the PPSF have informed the council that they will not consider themselves bound by the instructions of the new committee since they have no representatives on it. But they affirmed that they will respect the PLO Charter and the council's resolutions.

'Arafat declared that the National Council has decided to increase the number of representatives of the occupied West Bank and Gaza sector to 180. Heretofore, there were only 122 such representatives. These enjoy membership of the council but are not taken into consideration when deciding on quorum issues as Israel does not permit them to participate in the council's activities.

The DPFLP announced last night that it had some "reservations" about the new committee, despite its representation on it. A spokesman of the front, while announcing this, did not specify the nature of these reservations. But it seems the DPFLP would have liked 'Abd al-Jawad Salih to have been retained on the new committee in view of his good relations with it.

Hamid Abu Sittah, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajank, all of whom are independents, have retained their seats on the new committee.

Session Closes

NC192334 Paris AFP in English 2317 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 19 Apr (AFP)--The 15th session of the Palestinian National Council, or "parliament in exile," closed here late today after seven days of intensive deliberations whose main achievement was to strengthen the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) political unit.

After two days of disagreement within the council, composition of the PLO Executive Committee was finally announced today. George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, represented by Abu Mahir, was reinstated on the committee, well-informed sources said.

But the Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF) and the Front for the Palestinian people's Fight--together representing only a few hundred fighters--were excluded due to what sources said were problems of balance in the Executive Committee if it were enlarged.

Several participants reported that a spirit of unity was evidenced by the session's desire to make reciprocal concessions in order to avoid blocking any of the reports presented.

An official from one group commented on the "seriousness of the talks and absence of clanishness."

Despite a delay in the international policy report, the [words indistinct] on a passage welcoming Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's pro-Arab and pro-Palestinian stands on the Middle East.

One Palestinian official noted that the Brezhnev reference could also be interpreted as a sign of Palestinian disappointment with Europe. Palestinian sources said PLO head Yasir 'Arafat was disappointed in his meeting here Friday with European Council President Christopher Van der Klaauw which had "brought nothing new."

Although the international report's section on Europe was not studied in detail, the council expressed "consensus" on the text's criticism of the European initiative, a council member told AFP.

Another sign of the PLO's new [word indistinct] pragmatism" was that a passage concerning political relations with Jordan was not submitted to a ballot vote--a move intended to avoid possible confrontations between different groups at the conference.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH VAN DER KLAAUW IN DAMASCUS

NC180825 (clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has met with Van der Klaauw, the Netherlands foreign minister and chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, in Damascus.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chairman of the PLO Political Department, PLO Executive Committee members Brothers Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Brother 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director general of the Political Department, and the directors of the PLO offices in West Europe.

In addition to Van der Klaauw, the meeting was attended by members of the EC delegation (Deran Dek), (Van Ersend), (Roy Neker), Netherlands ambassador in Beirut August Croin and Netherlands Ambassador in Damascus Van Ede der Pals.

During the meeting the conferees discussed the EC Venice declaration, which the European delegation came to discuss with the PLO.

The Palestinian side stressed that the Venice declaration ignores the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and to establish their own independent state on their national soil.

The conferees also discussed the efforts the European countries are exerting to contribute to establishing a just peace in the Middle East.

The Palestinian side also stressed the need for the European countries to take advanced steps toward recognizing the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to establish their own independent state. The European delegation understood the just Palestinian demands.

After the meeting, Van der Klaauw said that he held a frank discussion with Brother Abu 'Ammar and that he received answers to all the questions the EEC put to the PLO.

Van der Klaauw, however, admitted that the time has not come yet to submit a European initiative on the Middle East. He said he has an (?extremely secret) plan regarding this issue preparatory to the EC Council meeting in June.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SOVIET UNION 23 APR

LD201020 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] We have received the following announcement from the Foreign Ministry:

The deputy prime minister, foreign minister and acting information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, will visit the Soviet Union beginning 23 April 1981 at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The minister will be accompanied by a delegation comprising a number of officials and experts in all the areas of interest to the two countries.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GULF COUNCIL FORMATION

LD191414 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1233 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Apr (KUNA)--The minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, said today that certain preliminary steps have been taken with a view to the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and that these "herald good for all."

Husayn was replying to a press question about reports of obstacles being raised to the establishment of the council involving the membership of the Sultanate of Oman. The minister said that "the contacts being made in preparation for the forthcoming summit meeting in Abu Dhabi toward the end of May affirm the success of the establishment of the council and call for optimism about future steps."

The formation of the council was announced last February. In addition to Oman, it includes Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain and the UAE. Husayn said "That there is good Arab support and encouragement on the part of the brothers concerning the establishment of the council and that all realize that its establishment falls within the Arab League Charter and bolsters the joint Arab action." He expressed his hope that the council "will become an example of Arab cooperation among sister countries with similar social and geographic conditions." In conclusion, he said "there are some quarters that wish failure for every Arab venture." He expressed his belief that persistence and hard work provide "a strong incentive for success."

OIL MINISTER REPORTS MOST CONTRACTS COMPLETED

LD200826 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 20 Apr (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah was quoted today as saying that Kuwait has completed negotiations for selling most of its oil production for the coming year on its own terms, despite earlier reports of differences between it and some of its traditional customers over the terms. The newspaper AL-SIYASAH reports that Shaykh as-Sabah has told it that the Kuwaiti petroleum establishment, which supervises all oil transactions in the country, "has completed negotiations for 90 percent of next year's oil marketing contracts." He added that the major part of these contracts has been concluded in the manner and on the terms originally demanded by Kuwait. The paper says, however, that the minister declined to give any details about quantities and prices. Earlier reports said that the negotiations were facing difficulties because three of the traditional Western customers--British BP, the British/Dutch Shell Group and the American Gulf--refused to pay premiums over and above the official Kuwaiti oil price, which is $35.50 per barrel, said to have been asked for by Kuwait.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 309-311

309: 19 Iranians Killed

JN171602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA)--The Iraqi forces have inflicted losses on the forces of the Iranian regime of 19 dead and 1 tank, 3 observation posts and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. Communique 309 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command today said that the Iraqi forces' losses were four martyrs and four vehicles damaged. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique 309 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and today were as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One tank and one observation post were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab Region.
B. Six were killed and two observation posts destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. Three were killed in the Mehran region.
D. Ten were killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses are as follows: 19 killed; 1 tank, 3 observation posts and 2 piles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: four vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 Apr 1981

310: 120 Iranians Killed

JN181642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Apr (INA)--During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 120 of the Persian enemy. Communique 310 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that other known enemy losses included the destruction of one tank, one vehicle, five ammunition dumps and two infantry positions. Iraqi planes also attacked enemy vehicles, artillery positions and troop concentrations in Dezful and Paveh, scoring direct hits before returning safely. Following is the text of Communique 310 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors yesterday evening and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Nine were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. Our units strongly pounded with various weapons enemy troop concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced them to retreat. Thirty-one troops were killed.
C. Four were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the Mehran region.
D. Several enemy troop concentrations were signed opposite our positions in the Dezful region. Our forces pounded them with various weapons and forced them to flee, leaving behind 31 dead.

E. A force belonging t our advanced units attacked a number of enemy positions in the Shush region and pounded them with all weapons, killing 23.
F. One of our units ambushed a group of enemy troops in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and forced them to retreat after killing 11 of them.
G. Our units pounded enemy concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 11 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle and 4 ammunition dumps.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 120 dead, 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 vehicle and 5 ammunition dumps destroyed.

II. Our planes raided enemy military targets today as follows:

A. Our planes raided enemy vehicle concentrations and artillery positions in the Dezful region, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.
B. Our planes raided enemy troop concentrations in the Paveh region, southeast of Nowsud, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one tank, one vehicle and one mortar were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 April 1981

311: 118 Iranians Killed

JN191737 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Communique 311 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With supreme confidence and ability, our triumphant armed forces continued to deal blows to the forces of the Magian Persian enemy in the operational sectors last night and today as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One vehicle was destroyed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin, and six personnel were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Nowsud region.
B. One tank was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted near our units' positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to flee, leaving behind 16 dead. One enemy observation post was destroyed in the same region.
D. Three were killed in the Mimak region opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. One of our units sighted an enemy concentration in the Shush region and violently hit it with various weapons, killing 48--whose bodies are still on the battlefield--and destroying 1 field gun and 1 stockpile of hardware.
G. One of our units clashed with an enemy force in the Abadan region and hit it with various weapons, forcing it to flee while leaving behind 13 killed, whose bodies are still on the battlefield. It also hit enemy personnel and positions in the same region with various weapons, inflicting the following losses: nine killed and two tanks and one vehicle destroyed.

Thus, total known enemy losses are 118 killed, 1 infantry position, 3 tanks, 1 field gun, 3 vehicles, 1 observation post and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.

II. Our planes raided enemy military targets today as follows:

A. Our planes attacked enemy vehicle concentrations in the ('Abd al-Khalil) region south of Shush, scoring direct hits, and returned safely to their bases.
B. Our planes attacked enemy tank and vehicle concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb region. They destroyed five tanks and four vehicles with direct hits and returned safely to their bases.
C. Our planes attacked enemy vehicle concentrations and artillery emplacements in the Dezful region, scoring direct hits, and returned safely to their bases.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 21 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one personnel carrier, three vehicles and two mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 April 1981

AFP: KURDISH GROUP ISSUES WARNING ON PRISONERS

NC171610 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Beirut, 17 Apr (AFP)--A Kurdish organization has warned the Iraqi Government it will refuse to release seven foreigners it is holding until Baghdad implements an agreement to free Kurdish prisoners. A communique to that effect signed by the Unified Socialist Party of Kurdistan was received today by newspapers. The Kurdish group acknowledged detaining three Lebanese, three Indians and a British engineer since last January 31 and said that under an agreement reached with Iraqi authorities it would release them against freedom for the 80 Kurds awaiting execution in Iraqi jails. The communique charged, however, that so far Iraq had not gone ahead with the Kurds' liberation.

INA: ISRAEL TO BUILD AIRPORT IN LEBANON

JN191253 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 19 Apr (INA)--It was revealed here today that a new Zionist airport is to be built in Marj 'Uyun in the border strip. The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon says that reports from Sidon confirm that the Zionist enemy has encircled the airport area with barbed wire and a radar network to prevent anyone from approaching it. He adds that the airport will be the second military airport to be built by the Zionist entity inside Lebanese territory. The first is at Al-Khayam.

PEACE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WPC MEETING IN HAVANA

JN171230 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA)--A delegation representing the peace and solidarity council in Iraq left Baghdad for Havana today to attend the WPC Presidium meeting that will begin there on Sunday. Jibra'il Ishaq, council secretary and head of the delegation, told INA that the conferees will discuss issues pertaining to the WPC Presidium program and plans as well as to the council's activities. The conferees will also form specialized committees in the various fields.

ALGERIA

MATERIALS ON NONALIGNED NAMIBIA CONFERENCE

Iraqi Official's Address

JN172103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Algiers, 17 Apr (INA)--Iraq has asserted its committed stand to extend moral and material support and backing for the Namibian people's struggle for independence and to back the African frontline states against all forms of racial discrimination.

In a speech he delivered at the meetings of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, said that Iraq and the entire Arab nation support the heroic and just struggle of the Namibian people. He added: The Arab nation, which is suffering from the aggressiveness of the racist and colonialist Zionist regime in Palestine, supported by the racist regime in Pretoria and its allies, regards the South African regime and its racist policy as a grave threat to international peace and security. Our nation views with anxiety South Africa's strengthening of its military and nuclear capabilities, in close cooperation with the racist Zionist entity.

He pointed out that the two racist regimes in Pretoria and Tel Aviv are similar in their ideologies as well as in their daily suppression of the Namibian and Palestinian peoples. They both share the common trait of colonialist settlement and represent the interests of foreign forces.

'Alwan stressed that Iraq attaches great importance to this meeting in view of the circumstances and the gravity of the situation through which Namibia is passing, particularly since this topic has been the focus of discussion in international conferences in the United Nations and outside it, and particularly in the Nonaligned Movement, which originally was founded on the basis of championing the struggle of peoples and combatting all forms of injustice and persecution.

Hamid 'Alwaw called on the nonaligned countries to extend full support for the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

Mangwende, Tambo Addresses

NC171628 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 17 Apr 81

[By Nick Phythian]

[Text] Algiers, 17 Apr (AFP)--Nonaligned foreign ministers today resumed a special meeting on Namibia with a call for United Nations sanctions against South Africa and concrete measures to help nationalist guerrillas step up their independence struggle in the former German colony. Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende told the Nonaligned Movement's 34-member Coordination Bureau, meeting at a resort near here, that Pretoria's black neighbours wanted to see the UN Namibian independance plan implemented immediately, "without any modification whatsoever."

Mr Mangwende, briefing today's meeting on the outcome of Wednesday's "frontline" summit in the Angolan capital Luanda, expressed the hope that the UN Security Council would back nonaligned and Organisation of African Unity (OAU) calls for it to impose global sanctions to force South Africa to accept the plan. The Zimbabwe foreign minister, who denounced moves by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his administration to support South Africa against liberation movements like the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), said that the five nation Western contact group should pressure South Africa into accepting the plan.

The Security Council is expected to meet to discuss Namibia on Tuesday, one day before the contact group--the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany--meets in London to discuss its next move.

Mr Mangwende said that the frontline states--Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe--wanted the meeting here to help SWAPO guerrillas step up the war they have been waging for almost 15 years. They also wanted the Nonaligned Movement to help frontline states, in particular Angola which provides SWAPO with bases, to stand up to South African cross-border raids, and approve constructive measures to further isolate Pretoria.

Oliver Tambo, leader of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, said that the struggle of SWAPO in Namibia and the ANC struggle in South Africa could not be viewed in isolation, as apartheid was the root cause of all their problems.

Mr Tambo, who expressed his group's support for SWAPO, called on the Nonaligned Movement to impose its own sanctions against South Africa, if the UN Security Council, as is likely, blocked the measure through a Western veto.

The meeting of the 34 foreign ministers representing the Coordination Bureau members, which is attended by observer delegations from many of the movement's 95 other members, is expected to give teeth to hard-hitting statements adopted by the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in New Delhi in February.

Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia set the tone yesterday when he opened the meeting with a call for global UN sanctions to force Pretoria to accept the UN plan. Mr Ben Yahia, chairman of the three-day meeting, called on the United Nations, which terminated South Africa's mandate to administer the territory in 1966, to fulfill its obligations and take a decision to force Pretoria's compliance. South Africa has administered the territory since 1920.

The UN plan, which formed the basis of the failed Geneva conference on Namibia in January, called for an internationally supervised cease-fire, elections organised by the UN followed by independence, in the Geneva context at least, before the end of 1981.

There were rumours here today that if the Western contact group, author of the UN plan, vetoed the sanctions call in the Security Council, the UN General Assembly, where the Nonaligned Movement has a majority, could be asked to proclaim Namibia an independent state under SWAPO.

Nigerian Minister's Address

NC172220 Paris AFP in English 2143 GMT 17 Apr 81

[By Nick Phythian]

[Text] Algiers, 17 Apr (AFP)--Nigeria, the richest country in black Africa, today (?urged) the nonaligned world to impose a whole range of non-strategic sanctions against South Africa and against companies and individuals maintaining links with the apartheid regime there.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu, in a speech denouncing the role of the Western contact group over the future of Namibia, told the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau at a resort near here that the movement should emphasize the "primary responsibility of the United Nations" for the former German colony, pending independence there. It should also oblige the UN Security Council to assume its responsibility by imposing comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions, including an oil embargo against South Africa, he said.

His comments shifted the emphasis of the three-day foreign ministers' meeting away from a straight call for UN economic sanctions and towards concrete measures that the movement--which represents some 1,500 million people--can [word indistinct] in the event of an expected Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council.

Mr Audu, whose country is the second-largest supplier of oil to the United States, called on the 93 nonaligned member-states to hold a "week of global economic boycott of South African goods," as an act of solidarity with the Namibian nationalist guerrillas, the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). He suggested that each nonaligned country, within the limits imposed by its historical or geographical relations with South Africa, should apply a "cluster" of those sanctions it felt best able to institute. The suggestions included:

--black-listing, where future investment opportunities are concerned, all multinational companies having links with South Africa;
--national legislation to ensure a systematic and effective boycott of South African goods;
--a nonaligned trades union ban on the handling of vessels--both ships and planes--transporting goods to or from South Africa.

Other suggestions included a ban on all foreign nationals with South African visas other than transit visas in their passports, a world-wide diplomatic boycott of South Africa at social functions and stepping up the boycott of South Africa by sporting organisations, religious groups and nongovernmental organisations.

Mr Audu said that some states, in partcular South Africa's black neighbours, could find it difficult to implement all these boycotts. But he appealed to each country to apply a "cluster" of sanctions "its own way and to the best of its ability".

Mr Audu denounced suggestions by the Western contact group--in particular the United States--that a Namibian solution could be found outside the UN plan, which Washington drafted and at one time accepted as the only possible independence solution for the territory. He described this apparent change of heart as "the most cynical and blatant diplomatic volte-face in the annals of multilateral diplomacy of modern times".

"This palpable shift in the policy of the Western contact group is [words indistinct] because it amounts to their caving-in to gravist South African pressure," he said.

Mr Audu, whose country put one million dollars into a fund for Namibia during the Nonaligned Ministerial Congress in New Delhi in February, admitted that global UN sanctions would cause suffering among South Africa's immediate neighbors, the frontline states. But he said, "We hope that comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa will lessen their suffering in the long run."

Mr Audu also called for the creation of a special fund to provide economic and material aid to nitigate the effects of sanctions on these states.

The UN independence plan, which was the basis of the failed Geneva conference on Namibia in January, calls for an internationally-supervised cease-fire, UN-run elections and--at Geneva at least--independence in Namibia before the end of 1981. The UN terminated South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia in 1966. In 1967, it set up a council for Namibia to run the territory. South Africa has administered Namibia since 1920.

Vrhovec Address

LD181440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0809 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Speech by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at the nonaligned meeting on Namibia on 18 April]

[Text] Algiers, 18 Apr (TANJUG)--Allow me to congratulate you with the greatest pleasure on being elected as chairman of this important meeting.

I would also like on this occasion to thank the people and Government of Algeria for the warm hospitality and excellent conditions provided for our work.

Your election as chairman and the choice of your country as the host of this meeting are in many ways symbolic. Algeria got rid of the colonial yoke by heroic national liberation struggle. The importance of your struggle exceeded the borders of Algeria and the borders of Africa. This was when Yugoslavia and Algeria established numerous links of tested friendship and close cooperation.

Many meetings of the nonaligned were held in this city, including the fourth summit, which represented an important stage in the development of our movement.

Our meeting is taking place at the right time so that the nonaligned countries can make a real contribution to the solution of the Namibian question.

The ideas and thoughts expressed by you, Mister Chairman, in your speech represent an inspiration for our work. They express common determination of the nonaligned countries to contribute to the liberation of Namibia and to the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid on African soil.

This is the second time that we are meeting in Africa in order to discuss this question. Two years ago we met at Maputo, on the doorstep of the racist bastion in southern Africa. There we decided on the urgent and definitive liquidation of colonialism. In the meantime, a great step forward has been made on this road.

By its own struggle and with the all-round support of the nonaligned countries, the people of Zimbabwe achieved their independence. This is a marvelous proof that the people who are determined to struggle for their freedom are invincible. At the same time, this is an irrefutable indicator of the direction of historic development.

Less than 1 percent of the world population now lives under colonial rule. This in itself shows the enormous successes achieved in the process of decolonization. However, Africa is still faced with the need to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and other forms of foreign domination and hegemony, foreign interventions and competition for spheres of interest.

It is not necessary to say that African countries can reckon with the full support of the Nonaligned Movement. In order to help them, we must do the following:

1. confirm and strengthen the all-round and unreserved support and help to the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of its legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO];

2. express our sincere solidarity with the frontline states which are directly and constantly threatened by the racist regime in South Africa;

3. extend our support and encouragement to the oppressed people of southern Africa and its liberation movements in the struggle for freedom and dignity of man.

Mister Chairman, the question of Namibia has reached a critical phase. All preconditions exists for its final solution.

The liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, has provided suitable proof of statesmanlike responsibility and readiness for a political solution.

We also have a unanimously adopted UN plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

If there is international consensus on anything then this is the case with the recognition that the question of Namibia should be urgently solved.

However, there exists above all the firm aspirations of the Namibian people to achieve freedom and independence which have been demonstrated by their heroic liberation struggle.

The racist regime in Pretoria is doing everything to prevent the implementation of the UN plan. To this end, this regime is trying by so-called "internal solutions," by creating puppet regimes, to deny the Namibian people the fruits of their struggle and to perpetuate its domination. It is using Bantustanization to destroy national unity and the retention of Walvis Bay to destroy territorial integrity. The people of Namibia are exposed to cruel terror while its natural wealth is crudely exploited by multinational monopolies. Furthermore, the racist regime continues to use Namibia as the base for constant aggression against the frontline states, attempting to destabilize them and to undermine the freedom of Africa. The recent crimimal acts and aggression against Mozambique and Angola are an additional example of merciless state terrorism carried out by South Africa.

We have already expressed our deep concern over the failure of the Geneva conference that was supposed to be devoted to the attainment of the independence of Namibia. The failure was due to the obstinate attitude of the racist regime in Pretoria. Unprepared to show even a minimum of political realism, the South African regime has openly challenged the world community.

We must emphasize that serious responsibility for this behavior of the racist regime is borne by those Western countries that are too kind toward it. Without such attitudes, the racist regime would not be able to endure international pressure and the resistance of the oppressed people.

Thanks to this, the situation in southern Africa is seriously deteriorating. Any attempt to revise the UN plan for the independence of Namibia can therefore only add new oil to the existing fire.

In our opinion, the only way to overcome all these obstacles is to consistently apply UN Resolution 435. Furthermore, this is the right time to recall that the initiators of the resolution were in fact the five Western countries.

There is no need to emphasize that the nonaligned countries put the liquidation of colonialism and racism very high on their list of priorities. This is a matter of our principled policy and also practical need. It is the result of knowledge that peace, freedom and independence in the world are inseparable and that the threat to freedom of one people threatens the freedom of all.

The nonaligned countries therefore deal with the problem of Namibia in order to contribute to the creation of conditions which will enable the people of Namibia to decide on their destiny independently of the motives and interests of non-African powers.

We must reject the logic of various so-called strategic military or economic interests which try to check the process of decolonization by preventing the true liberation forces from coming to power.

At the first nonaligned summit conference 20 years ago in Belgrade, President Tito spoke of colonialism as the main world problem making the international situation very tense and dangerous.

One of the most important decisions of this conference was to achieve final eradication of colonialism on earth. Even at that time, the president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, attended the conference in Belgrade as the representative of the liberation movement of his country.

Thus the struggle against colonialism became one of the basic premises and commitments of the Nonaligned Movement. This commitment was confirmed at all later nonaligned conferences and also at the recent ministerial conference in Delhi which asked us to hold this meeting devoted to our joint efforts to accelerate the independence of Namibia.

We have so far done everything to enable reason to prevail and nobody can reproach us for not being patient.

South Africa, however, must not be allowed to exploit indefinitely the patience of the international community and to evade the UN decisions. Each day of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia represents another day of suffering and sacrifice of the Namibian people and danger to peace and security in Africa.

Proceeding from the situation created by the failure of the Geneva meeting it seems necessary to us to undertake all corresponding measures to help the liberation struggle of the Namibian people materially and politically. Everything should be done so that these measures obtain the widest possible support from the international community. In this connection, it is necessary to extend our comprehensive support and help to SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in their struggle for national independence and freedom.

We must also confirm the support of the nonaligned countries for the UN plan on Namibia and demand that the Security Council carry out its Resolution 435. This can also include a demand for sanctions under the Article VII of the UN Charter.

Apart from this, if necessary, we can ask for a special session of the General Assembly devoted to this question.

In addition to this, it would be good to call on all nonaligned countries and the international community to do the following:

1. to denounce most sharply the "internal solutions," Bantustanization, the destruction of national unity, the violation of territorial integrity and the plundering of Namibia's natural wealth;
2. to call on the nonaligned and other countries to make new contributions to the solidarity fund of the nonaligned countries for the liberation of southern Africa;
3. to advocate the adoption of measures which would prevent nuclearization of South Africa and denounce all countries which help it to develop nuclear military technology;
4. to firmly reject the identification of struggle of the liberation movement of the enslaved and oppressed peoples with international terrorism;
5. to express our full solidarity with the frontline states in the political, economic, military and any other respect;
6. to recommend that the nonaligned countries advocate in all international organizations and special agencies the cessation of every instance of help and cooperation with South Africa;
7. to call on the United Nations, the International Red Cross and other international organizations to extend the maximum aid to the people of Namibia.

The United Nations frequently has sharply denounced the policy of constant aggression carried out by South Africa against the people of Namibia and the frontline states. The world organization should strive for the people of Namibia to implement their right to self-determination and independence and to fully and equally participate in the life of the international community. To this end, the world organization set up a UN Council for Namibia with the task of administering the territory until its liberation. This body deserves our full support.

The United Nations continues to carry full responsibility for Namibia. Through united action the nonaligned countries must help the United Nations implement its international responsibility for Namibia. This is our obligation to Namibia and the United Nations, an obligation which emanates from the principles of the policy of nonalignement and the UN Charter. Our meeting is of special importance in this respect.

Mister Chairman, the deteriorating international situation which the Delhi Nonaligned Ministerial Conference defined as critical warns us more than ever before about the danger arising from world crises and unsolved international problems, from bloc competition for spheres of influence, from the use of force and interference, from colonial and other forms of foreign domination and hegemony over peoples and countries.

In such international situations, our movement is faced with great responsibilities and difficult tasks.

It is our conviction that the liberation of the people of Namibia and the creation of majority rule in South Africa represents the key questions of international peace and security. We shall therefore increase our bilateral and multilateral support to speed up the liquidation of the system of colonial and racial domination. This is an integral part of our general struggle for a new system of just and equal international relations.

The aspiration for freedom in Africa must not be limited by the imposition of selfish interests of non-African powers. We have reached the decisive point which demands the strenghtening of our joint activities.

Nujoma Position

NC181815 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Algiers, 18 Apr (AFP)--Sam Nujoma, leader of the Namibian nationalist organisation SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organisation), today promised an escalation of the war in Namibia but indicated that he was still prepared to sit down at a negotiating table with South Africa.

Mr Nujoma told a press conference at the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting on Namibia here that despite the failure of the multi-party Geneva conference on Namibia in January he would still attend talks with South Africa, even if it insisted on bringing the South African-backed internal Namibian parties unrecognised by SWAPO. But he stressed that any talks on the future of the territory would have to centre on the implementation, without alteration, of the United Nations independence plan.

This plan, blocked when South Africa refused to sign a cease-fire with SWAPO in Geneva, calls for elections organised by the UN in territory which South Africa has continued to administer in defiance of UN resolutions since 1966.

Mr Nujoma said that SWAPO guerrillas were operating in the north-west, north-east and north-central areas of the former German colony. "We have a programme of expanding our military operations towards the south-east and south regions," he added.

But the SWAPO leader appealed for more sophisticated arms such as anti-aircraft batteries, anti-tank weapons and combat vehicles, to respond to South Africa's superior firepower. He ruled out recourse to the use of foreign troops as the Namibian fight was to be fought by Namibians, he said.

Mr Nujoma, whose movement is a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, described U.S. suggestions for constitutional guarantees for Namibia's minorities as a manoeuvre to destroy the UN independence plan and retain control of Namibian uranium through South Africa.

SWAPO, he said, was fighting for the liberation of all Namibia, including the minorities. "I am not saying that all power should go to SWAPO, I am only saying that SWAPO fights for the liberation of Namibia," he added.

Nicaraguan's Remarks

PA190224 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, has denounced in Algiers the existence of training camps in Miami of mercenaries and terrorists who have publicly announced an invasion of Nicaragua. Tinoco, who is participating in the nonaligned countries' ministerial meeting on Namibia, said: We have given the foreign ministers present here a provisional report with documents on those training camps. These documents include a letter from U.S. National Security Adviser Richard Allen to the well-known Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary Edmundo Chamorro on the maintenance of those mercenary training camps.

Two weeks ago the U.S. Government officially notified the Nicaraguan Government of the sus-suspension of credits for the purchase of wheat and other articles which had already been approved by the previous administration. At the same time in Washington there has been a suspicious tolerance of the military and terrorist training activities that numerous mercenaries and groups of the overthrown Somozist guard are carrying out 20 km from the airport near Miami and in other states. This action, Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco said, is a clear violation of and is in contempt of not only the current relations between the two countries but also U.S. domestic law. This has been recognized by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in his note to the Nicaraguan Government 10 days ago in which he promised to investigate the issue. However, we are still waiting for concrete action.

Victor Tinoco stressed: We are extremely concerned about the links that some high-level State Department and National Security Council officials have maintained in an almost official but underhanded way, with well-known counterrevolutionary leaders of military bands on our borders, which have killed more than 100 peasants, literacy workers and border guards. The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister said: This is in addition to the extensive campaign of slander and lies against our revolution and government that was recently carried out by various U.S. officials in Europe and Latin America, trying to involve us in an alleged arms traffic to El Salvador.

AFP on Activities

NC181540 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 18 Apr 81

[By Nick Phythian]

[Text] Algiers, 18 Apr (AFP)--Nonaligned foreign ministers and experts today worked behind the scenes to secure agreement on an action plan on Namibia, which is expected to boost aid to nationalist guerrillas fighting for independence in the South African-administered territory.

Indian Foreign Minister V. Narasima Rao, addressing members of the movement's Coordination Bureau meeting at a resort near here since Thursday, meanwhile announced that India was to contribute 20,000 dollars to a fund set up at the Havana nonaligned summit to help the guerrillas, members of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, shifted the tone of the meeting by criticising all forms of intervention by certain unnamed countries, who, a Saudi delegate said, "do not hesitate to bring in troops to occupy countries" and deny their people the right to self-determination.

Saudi Permanent Representative to the United Nations Shaykh 'Abd al-Ahmad Jabir, whose comments were seen as a reference to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, thus momentarily shifted the spotlight off the United States and the other Western powers and their failure to force South Africa to accept a UN plan for Namibian independence.

The nonaligned foreign ministers are expected to adopt a declaration calling for the immediate implementation of the UN plan, which calls for an internationally supervised cease-fire and UN-organised elections leading to independence before the end of this year. The action programme is also expected to call for the UN Security Council to impose worldwide sanctions to force South Africa to accept the plan, which was drafted by the Western "contact group" made up by the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

Other measures are likely to include help for South Africa's neigbours, tne "frontline" states, to enable them to protect themselves against South African antiguerrilla raids and to help them weather the effects of any sanctions that might be imposed.

An Algerian source said that the bureau meeting, which is scheduled to finish today, would make the Namibian question a choice between guerrilla war or peace for South Africa and the Western powers.

The UN terminated South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia in 1966. Pretoria has run the former German colony since 1920.

Algiers on Proceedings

LD181428 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau on Namibia continued this morning for the third day at the Palais de Nations under the chairmanship of Brother Mohamed Ben Yahia, the Algerian foreign minister and the session's current chairman. Here is a dispatch from our radio correspondent at the conference:

The extraordinary session will end this afternoon. At least, this is what has been scheduled. But there is talk in the lobbies at the Palais de Nations to the effect that the session's work will not end before tonight. Many delegation chiefs have asked to speak, though yesterday afternoon was the period allocated, this morning when the fourth session began at about 1030 under the chairmanship of Ben Yahia.

The meeting began with a speech from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah delegation leader, who reiterated Jamahiriyah's categorical rejection of the Western strategy concerning Namibia's independence, considering it the starting point of a formula [words indistinct]. He urged the United Nations to increase its economic and material aid to the Namibian people, particularly to SWAPO. He also called on the United Nations to safeguard its resolutions on Namibia's independence.

The Nicaraguan delegation leader exposed the role of the five Western countries, headed by the Washington administration, in striking at the ambitions of the developing countries and the world liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America. He considered the struggle of Latin America to be connected historically and culturally with the struggle of the Namibian people. He called on the conference to express its views on the UN program because there is a false plan for independence which SWAPO has rejected.

The Indian delegation leader considered India's independence as being incomplete while there are other peoples fettered with shackles of suppression, which includes the Namibian people. He said that the United Nations has failed to persuade the racist regime in South Africa to settle the Namibian problem. Thus, he said, the resolutions of the current extraordinary meeting should live up to the Namibian people's aspirations. This demands a new strategy and plan of action in the political and economic fields, and even in the military field, for the good of the Namibian people, a strategy and plan acceptable to SWAPO. He affirmed that if the Nonaligned Movement were to unify its stand, it would be able to influence the course of the Western, proracist-regime policy. He proposed that a schedule be drawn up to implement UN Resolution No 438, adopted by the Security Council in 1978, and to urge the 5 Western countries to persuade South Africa to implement it. He said that victory of the Namibian people would be a victory for the Nonaligned Movement.

The Yugoslav delegation leader called for unconditional support for SWAPO. He also called for help for the frontline states, because of their being the strategic dimension of the SWAPO organization.

Adoption of Program

LD190844 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers' extraordinary session in Namibia ended last night with the adoption of an action program to help Namibia wrest its independence from the racist regime in Pretoria.

Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, who presided over the session, delivered an important speech in which he reviewed all aspects of work for the Namibian cause.

In its adopted program the Nonaligned Movement affirmed its absolute support for the Namibian people's established rights to self-determination, freedom, independence and territorial integrity under the leadership of SWAPO, the true representative of the Namibian people. The movement called on all friendly countries to help SWAPO and the frontline countries to check the aggressions by the racist regime [words indistinct].

The movement called on all member-countries in the Nonaligned Movement to intensify the campaign for imposing political, economic, cultural and athletic sanctions, including an oil embargo against the racist regime in South Africa, as part of the efforts to support the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. In this regard the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau decided to commit itself to raising military aid to the people of Namibia and the other peoples of the southern parts of the continent. It called on all member countries to increase the volume of their contributions to the fund for the liberation of Namibia, which was set up by the fourth Nonaligned Conference summit in 1973 in Algeria.

The bureau called on the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive compulsory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa. It also called for foiling the designs of the tripartite Washington-Tel-Aviv-Pretoria axis, which is directed against the freedom of the peoples.

It also called for boycotting all companies which have dealings with the racist regime and halting all contributions to developing countries which maintain economic relations with Pretoria.

Ben Yahia praised the sense of responsibility that prevailed during the session of the Nonaligned Movement which, he said, shows how to unite whenever one of its members is subjected to threats to its life, freedom and dignity.

Brother Ben Yahia added that the resolutions adopted by the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau followed [word indistinct] in Namibia prove the extent to which the movement is prepared to commit itself in support of peoples suppressed and deprived by a regime which still upholds all the antihumanitarian principles which have become something of the past. The initiatives taken by the Nonaligned Movement with a view to liberating the African Continent aim at safeguarding world peace.

AFP on Program

OW191738 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 19 Apr 81

[By Nick Phythian]

[Text] Algiers, April 19 (AFP)--The nonaligned world today sent out a clear message to the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia stressing that there is no acceptable alternative to the United Nations independence plan for the former German colony. The Nonaligned Coordination Bureau, which ended a special meeting on Namibia in the early hours of this morning, called for United Nations sanctions against South Africa and pledged to help step up the guerrilla war in the territory. It also approved an action plan, which advocated the war, sanctions and nonaligned action against companies with links in Pretoria, as ways of pressuring South Africa to agree to the implementation of the U.N. plan.

But the bureau, through the meeting chairman Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, expressed its wish for and confidence in a political solution to the conflict between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) guerrillas.

The meeting was "a final affirmation of our desire to see the process of negotiation and political settlement reach fruition in southern Africa", he said in his closing address.

The bureau meeting, which came against a background of reports that U.S. Africa envoy Chester Crocker was canvassing views on a new Namibian plan, stressed that the U.S. plan, drafted by the Western five, had been accepted by all parties prior to the failed Geneva conference on Namibia in January. These reports and a meeting of the Western five planned for Wednesday, when Mr. Crocker stops off in London on his way home after an 11-nation African tour, add particular weight to the bureau's call for the implementation of the U.S. plan "without any delay, prevarication, qualification or modification".

But the Nonaligned Movement, while seeking to enlist the support of the Western five to press South Africa to accept the plan, remains convinced that the five, for reasons of economic or supposed strategic interest, will block the call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, when the U.N. Security Council considers the matter on Tuesday. With this in mind, the ministers here decided to boost the number of foreign ministers mandated to attend the Security Council meeting from 12 to 24 and urged as many other nonaligned foreign ministers to attend as possible.

They also mandated their representatives in the U.N. General Assembly, where the 95-member movement has a majority, to press for an emergency session of the assembly to take "appropirate measures under the U.N. Charter" in the event of a rejection by the Security Council of the sanctions call. At this date, the Nonaligned Movement, which took up the Namibia question on behalf of South Africa's black neighbours and SWAPO, all of whom are members is playing its cards close to its chest.

The bureau gave no details of the measures that would be demanded in the General Assembly, a move which was seen here as a sign to keep the Western five and South Africa guessing. A very reliable front line source said that there might be room to manoeuvre on the nature of sanctions to be applied to force South Africa to accept the U.N. plan but he stressed that the only alternative to this plan was an escalation of the guerrilla war.

Nonaligned countries, like Nigeria, the second supplier of oil to the United States, also possess ways of pressuring the West to support their campaign. The bureau here called on nonaligned members, who represent some 1,500 million people, to use their political and economic influence to enlist the support of the West, but a reliable Nigerian source said that at present there was no question of his country using the oil weapon.

The U.N. plan, which was blocked when South Africa refused to sign a ceasefire with SWAPO at Geneva in January, calls for U.N.-run elections, and in Geneva at least, set the end of 1981 as the deadline for independence in Namibia.

The nonaligned ministers here, who accused the West of wanting to continue exploiting Namibia's minerals, in particular uranium, condemned the Western five--the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany--for apparently going back on their support for the U.N. plan. The United Nations terminated South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia in 1966. In 1967, it set up its own council for Namibia to rule the territory. South Africa has administered Namibia since 1920.

NONALIGNED GULF WAR MEDIATION GROUP MEETS 19 APR

NC191534 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Algiers, 19 Apr (AFP)--Nonaligned foreign ministers who are members of the organization's Gulf war mediation mission met here today to consider proposals for ways of ending the conflict, informed sources said. The two-hour meeting was held on the fringes of a special nonaligned conference on Namibia.

A diplomatic source said that the participants discussed the information obtained in previous visits to Baghdad and Tehran.

The meeting, at the Cuban Embassy, was attended by the foreign ministers of Zambia, Cuba and India and the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative at the United Nations in New York.

AL-QADHDHAFI VISITS ALGIERS, MAKES STATMENT

18 Apr Arrival

LD181400 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The commander of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Algeria at 1100. He was welcomed at the Houari Boumediene International Airport by FLN Secretary General and President Chadli Bendjedid and a number of members of the Political Bureau and government and party officials and members of the party's Central Committee Permanent Secretariat. He was also welcomed by the secretary and members of the People's Committee of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is accompanied by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah secretary for foreign affairs, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki.

Statement to Press

LD181712 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The brother leader made a statement to the press at the airport in which he called anew for the expansion of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation so that it will extend from Lebanon to Mauritania. He said: I have announced and called for the expansion of this front so that Mauritania and the SDAR as well as the Lebanese nationalist movement can join it in the same manner as the Palestinian resistance, which is a member of the front, in addition to the member states of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation--Libya, Algeria, Syria and the PDRY.

He added: I seriously call for the expansion of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation so that all the fighting Arab forces and those which are determined to resist the enemy and achieve liberation, irrespective of borders and formalities, can join.

The brother leader pointed out that all living and effective Arab forces which reject the shame which the Arab nation feels day and night should join this front. He called for a unification of the efforts of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation with the fighting African forces, particularly SWAPO, which is struggling for the liberation of Namibia against the racist regimes. The brother leader also called for a concentration and unification of efforts between the Arab nation and the African peoples against racial discrimination which is being practiced by Zionism and South Africa. He said that the Zionists and the racists in South Africa are two bases of world colonialism and racism.

The brother leader called for a unification of the positions of the developing states to confront the colonialist states, particularly the United States. He also called for the necessity of seriously reconsidering the markets of the developing states which are open for the goods manufactured by the United States and other states which are allies of the United States against the Arab nation and other developing peoples.

He said we have to seriously reconsider our countries' oil supplies to the United States, the real enemy which stands by and supports the Zionist camp, so that the latter can expand right into the heart of the Arab nation. The leader added: We have to blame ourselves because we opened our markets and have generously given everything we have to the opposing camp while the latter did not change its hostile position vis-a-vis our issue. It continues to be tyrannical in order to perpetuate its interests at the expense of our Arab nation, reaffirming that the situation is very serious in this confrontation.

Talks With Bendjedid

LD182028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Private political talks began this afternoon between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The talks were held in the brother president's office in the People's Palace.

19 Apr Departure

LD192032 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] The leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, left Algeria this afternoon after a 24-hour visit to our country.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, members of the Political Bureau and government, the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, party officials and members of the People's Bureau of Arab Brotherhood in Algiers.

Before boarding the plane Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Chadli Bendjedid listened to the Algerian and Libyan national anthems and then reviewed a unit of the republican guard.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday held a private meeting at the office of the president at the People's Palace. During his visit to Algeria, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was accompanied by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the General People's Congress.

MAURITANIA

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES 19 APR, MAKES STATEMENT

AB200750 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Nouakchott yesterday evening, precisely at 1800. The leader of the Libyan revolution, who is on a friendly and working visit to our country, was greeted at the airport by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state; Mr Ould Bneijara, prime minister and head of the government and by the director and members of the president's office. After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries and the inspection of the honor guard, the Libyan leader, accompanied by President Haydala, greeted the members of the CMSN, the government and the diplomatic corps as well as several dignitaries and members of the Libyan community in Nouakchott, who came to welcome him.

After his arrival, Col al-Qadhdhafi stated: First, this is a working and friendly visit which will also give me the opportunity of meeting my brother Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, CMSN chairman and head of state, and Prime Minister Bneijara. I have also come to invite Mauritania to adhere to the hardline front in the battle against the enemies of the Arab nation in order to work toward the achievement of Arab unity, from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and especially toward the unity of Mauritania and the SDAR. To counter the colonial assault aimed at destroying the Arab nation and its [word indistinct], I suggest the creation of a revolutionary pact among Mauritania, Algeria, the SDAR and Libya.

I have also come to show that Libya stands by the Mauritanian people and their national leadership and to give them assurances that we support them and that we are determined to (?defend) them.

The inhabitants of Nouakchott gave the Libyan leader a warm welcome, thus demonstrating the strong ties existing between our two countries. In his honor, President Haydala gave a dinner last night with [words indistinct].

MOROCCO

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ENDS VISIT 8 APR

LD181334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi left Sale Airport this morning for Tunisia at the end of the first round of talks begun by the Arab League Council on the dispute between Morocco and Mauritania. As to the results of his meeting with His Majesty and the scope of his efforts, Klibi said:

[Begin recording] Yesterday I had the honor of meeting his majesty at his residence in Irfud. The talks with his majesty centered on Moroccan-Mauritanian relations. What I can say now is that what I heard from his majesty and President Haydala encourages me to continue my efforts within the context of the task entrusted to me by the Arab League Council: to restore relations between the two sister countries to what they used to be. [end recording]

KENYA

GOVERNMENT WARNS PRESS AGAINST INCITING PUBLIC

LD191632 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 81 EA

[Text] The government has cautioned the country's newspapers to desist from publishing inciting stories aimed at undermining the authority of the state.

A statement issued in Nairobi today said the government is surprised by the stand taken by a section of the local press in respect of the decision by the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], on the forthcoming Bondo parliamentary byelection. It said the government strongly abhors the impression being created by the NATION newspapers to the effect that the decision to bar Jaramogi Oginga Odinga from contesting the byelection was engineered by an individual or individuals. It should be clearly understood that the press must be fair and responsible in its editorial matters and must at all times avoid inciting the public over decisions that are national and collective. The government statement went on to say that the persistent rebellious attitude of those concerned with the selection of editorial matters with the NATION newspapers cannot be viewed as being in the interest of the state. The statement described such editorial as sectarian and tribally motivated.

The decision of the ruling party and therefore of the government, it said, binds all Kenyans and must not be seen by a section of the press as a subject upon which people's emotions are to be worked up.

The statement added that the government was also disturbed by the behavior of the NATION newspapers in trying to assume the role of an opposition party whose interests and those of its correspondents can only be seen as a calculated effort to mislead and misinform the public. The newspaper, it warned, should realize that those continuous serializations of inciting stories do not encompass the tenets of the freedom of expression upon which the media thrives. Such trends, the statement warned, can also invite punitive meausres as provided for in the laws of the land.

It is the government's hope, the statement concluded, that those with the running and control of the newspapers will take note of the country's displeasure at their activities. They should also note that the Kenyan (?readership) is not as naive as they would have us believe.

UGANDA

MP FOR BUSHEYNI NORTH ASSASSINATED 16 APR

LD171330 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 81 EA

[Text] An unidentified gunman yesterday shot and killed Professor Joseph (Muhangis), the MP for Bushenyi north, in the Ankole region of Uganda, the home area of President Milton Obote. Professor (Muhangis') assassination was announced by Uganda's internal affairs minister, Mr Luwuliza Kirunda, in a special radio announcement last night. He gave no details about the time of place of the killing, which he blamed on inhuman Ugandans belonging to the clandestine opposition.

Professor (Muhangis') constitutency was deeply divided by last year's general elections, which brought President Obote to power. Several opposition groups have gone underground since the elections, whose results were challenged in the south and west of Uganda.

ZAIRE

AZAP CHARACTERIZES NGUZA'S RESIGNATION AS COWARDLY

AB171849 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Apr (AZAP)--Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond is no longer first state commissioner. As a matter of fact, in a letter written from Brussels and addressed to the founding father of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond announced that he has decided not to assume political responsibility in the country any longer and requested the head ot state to relieve his wife, Citizen Nguza Kavidi, of all her functions.

And so, under the deceptive pretense that he was going to stay at the bedside of his sick wife in Brussels, Citizen Nguza stayed over there and thereby gave up the country's first-ranking position of prime minister, which the founding president had entrusted to him despite his past unfortunate actions, which the president however forgave him and decided to forget by granting him clemency.

Well, it can't be helped, because Zaire and its leader have lost absolutely nothing in the sphere of real efficiency to work. But what can we say about the act committed by the runaway former first state commissioner? Nothing but that it was an act of gross cowardice--not only toward a leader who had confidence in him, but also toward his aides, some of whom had abandoned their stable public or private administrative jobs to rally around him in the cabinet, which as been the most outstanding one since the institution of the post of a first state commissioner.

A man who is capable of such cowardice does not inspire the least regret to anybody and in reality, nobody will regret Nguza. Members of the Central Committee have, in an extrao linary manner, held a plenary session this Friday, 17 April, and have learned of the cowardly deseration from the founding president, with the deep indignation which all Zairians throughout the country share. Zairians could not totally contain his verbose phraseology on the television but only those who shelter such individuals are easily taken in. It will be noted that such birds always fly together. In any case, nothing in this incident will divert the attention of our officials, who are committed to the task of putting our development back on its feet again. Neither will it disturb our peace and determination.

The meeting of the Central Committee is continuing normally and the chairmen of various commissions and subcommissions will meet again this afternoon with the founding president on board the M.S. Kamayola to continue their work.

AZAP VIEWS CROCKER VISIT, U.S. AFRICA POLICY

AB171400 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1030 GMT 17 Apr 81

[AZAP commentary: "Washington Faces Africa"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Apr (AZAP)--The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs begins an official visit to Kinshasa on Saturday. The visit will enable Zaire to judge the context within which the Reagan administration places its relations with Africa in general and Zaire in particular. The tour of Mr Crocker--whose appointment is yet to be ratified by the Senate--is in fact connected with the elaboration of an African policy by the new team which assumed power on 20 January.

The high American Government official concludes his trip to southern Africa at a time when heads of state who received him in their various capitals are meeting in Luanda to review the development of the situation in the region. The frontline states' leaders reviewed the problem of the current struggle in the light of the discussions they held with President Reagan's envoy.

The Zairian people are involved in this war of destiny. They are deeply conscious of the obligations imposed on them by Africa and their very position in the heart of the continent. Because of its position, Zaire assumes great responsibilities in the realization of the aspirations of young African nations, not only for their welfare but also and especially for the complete liberation of an independent Namibia to the southwest and for the establishment of a multiracial society built upon justice, freedom and human dignity to the south.

Zaire maintains a long standing tradition of friendship with the United States. Since 1960, Washington has been providing various forms of aid to Zaire which it uses in support of projects for the welfare of its people and in safeguarding its sovereignty. During these few years while Zaire is tackling its economic revival, it expects the United States to continue to furnish the necessary support for the success of its efforts. Zaire is thus in a better position to brief Washington on the apprehensions raised by its African policy, which is mainly based on strategic considerations. It is true that African governments should stop condemning U.S. African policies until they are clearly defined and put into practice. But one cannot help but point out that rhe Pretoria regime [words indistinct] international community on Namibia, and the Republic of South Africa conducts military repraisals and verbal threats against independent neighboring states.

Throughout the two centuries of their history, the American people have always been on the side of those fighting for their independence and freedom. This long-standing anticolonial tradition has given it a certain image which Washington should not lose sight of in reviewing its policy toward Africa in 1981.

BRIEFS

FRANCE-CAMEROON ACCORDS--Eight financial agreements involving an amount of 820 million CFA (fr 16.5 million) were signed in Yaounde on Saturday by French Minister of Defense and Cooperation Robert Galley and Cameronian Minister of Economy and Planning Youssoufa Daouda. The amount will be used in financing agricultural and stock breeding projects, mineral prospecting, construction of the Yaounde-Douala trunk road and training public personnel. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1257 GMT 18 Apr 81 AB]

JAPAN-CONGO AGREEMENT--A protocol was signed between the Governments of Japan and Congo yesterday. Under the agreement, a grant of 200 million yen will be used to purchase equipment for the development of road infrastructure in our country. [Excerpt] [Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Apr 81 AB]

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON CUBANS IN AFRICA

AB191155 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. pressure on Cuba to withdraw its troops from Angola dates back to 1975 and it is partly because of the Cuban presence in Angola that the United States is yet to recognize the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and initially blocked the admission of Angola into the United Nations.

Even when we put aside the irrelevancy of the American objection, it is on record that the United States militarily intervened in Southeast Asia by sending thousands of troops to South Vietnam and South Korea. It did it at the invitation of the governments of these countries. By the same situation, the United States could have no morality to criticize Cuba for sending soldiers to the legitimate governments of the African countries that asked for such an aid. No country ever invites foreign troops for the fun of it because it may be fraught with danger. But in a situation where the soldiers of South Africa and the Angolan opposition keep on attacking Angola, the leaders should be free to seek foreign assistance to cope with the aggression. After all, it is because the West sustains the racist regime in southern Africa that the frontline states are threatened and therefore required to strengthen their military power. The problem with the Western nations is that they want the rest of the world to follow what they dictate. Until the United States recognized China some 6 years ago, any country that fraternized with Chairman Mao's government has been in a bad light as a Communist state.

But what has led to an increasing American demand on Cuba to withdraw its troops from Africa is the active tension of the expansion of Cuban influence in Africa, especially southern Africa. It is now even thought in some Western quarters that Cuban troops may participate in the liberation of Namibia and South Africa from white minority oppression. According to some Western estimates, there are 23,000 Cubans in Angola, 17,000 of whom are soldiers. The total number of Cubans in Africa is put at 27,000. But military aid in form of troops is one aspect of Cuban aid to African countries. Cuba also sends war material and military advisers at the request of the recipient countries. It equally assists in the socioeconomic development of some of the countries. For instance, in Angola and Guinea-Bissau, Cuban doctors, agriculture experts as well as community development workers help prepare grounds for the build up of the liberated Angola and the free Guinea-Bissau. Obviously, the United States does not object to these other forms of Cuban aid short of direct military intervention like the stationing of troops in combat areas on the African Continent.

The question is: Has the United States any moral or legal justification for its objection to Cuban military intervention in Africa. For a beginning, no country has the right to dictate to another independent and sovereign country what type of assistance it may offer to other countries.

But when the United States changed its mind about China, it was no longer wrong for any nation to deal with China. Similarly, until President Jimmy Carter stopped [word indistinct] against Premier Castro's government some years back, the United States regarded those who associate with Cuba as abominable countries. This attitude of what we do is right and we do not want is wrong is what the United States and its allies have to cure themselves of.

ANGOLA

PAULO JORGE URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD192006 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge today appealed for the imposition of economic sanctions against the South African regime for its manifest contempt for international resolutions on its apartheid policy and its continued occupation of Namibia.

Commenting on information according to which a total and obligatory embargo against South Africa would not be viable, the Angolan minister said this information came precisely from the forces defending vast economic and financial interests not only in South Africa but also in Namibia. The Angolan foreign minister made the statements on leaving Luanda for New York this morning to attend next Tuesday's meeting of the UN Security Council on Namibia.

Referring to the results of his meeting yesterday with U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs [as heard] Chester Crocker, Paulo Jorge said he was sure the U.S. envoy well understood Angola's attitude and what it thought of the United States.

According to Paulo Jorge, his talks with Crocker centered on both Angola and Namibia. He pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States could not be made conditional, as Washington wished, on withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists in Angola. We recall that this question should not apply to any preconditions placed by any quarter, Paulo Jorge stressed.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CITED ON PRETORIA ATTACKS

LD171316 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Two Impala aircraft of the South African Air Force bombed the Ivale commune in Cunene Province on 11 April. The aircraft destroyed a building, killed two members of the public and inflicted a great deal of material damage. This was reported yesterday in a communique issued by the Defense Ministry.

On 10 April, the communique says, aircraft of the racist air force attacked troops protecting a group of foreign journalists at Mupa commune, killing one person and wounding two others. One vehicle, four (?AK) rifles and one [word indistinct] were damaged.

The Defense Ministry communique also reported that on 6 April, aircraft of the racist air force machinegunned a military oil tanker vehicle on the Changongo-Ngiva Road, without causing any damage, while at the same time South African troops were landing at Muselba village. Simultaneously, other South African ground units were advancing between border demarcation post numbers 25 and 26, toward Nehone.

On 13 April our troops detected three South African tactical groups in the Namacunde area; they each comprised 30 men. They were forced to retreat in disarray into the illegally-occupied Namibian territory.

Yesterday's communique also said that in the first two weeks of this month, troops of the apartheid regime carried out 28 hostile actions against our country, of which 23 were reconnaissance flights.

MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY SOURCE CONFIRMS POWER CUT TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD190636 Maputo Domestic Service in Portutuese 0500 GMT 19 Apr 81 EA

[Text] A source in the Ministry of Industry and Power yesterday confirmed that there was a power cut from the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric dam to South Africa on 3 April. The source told the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY that the power was interrupted in the two power lines that carry power to (Aeskong) in South Africa. (?An investigation into the power disruption) showed a permanent short circuit.

Official South African sources said the power cut forced a number of industrial complexes, particularly the Phalaborwa extracting complex, to reduce power consumption by 50 percent. The source in the Ministry of Power and Industry said the power cuts were due to sabotage by armed groups of counterrevolutionaries in the south of Manica Province. These groups are operating from South Africa with the support of a number of circles of the Pretoria Regime.

Responsibility Claim

LD191712 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] The Portuguese company controlling the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric scheme in Mozambique says its technicians cannot repair the powerlines from the dam to South Africa because of poor security in the area of the break. The president of the company, Mr Antonio Martins, said the company could repair the lines only if technicians were given a military escort by the Mozambique Government.

The anti-Marxist Mozambique resistance movement claimed responsibility for having blown up the powerline which it said would remain one of the main targets of the guerrilla force. Mozambique has given no indication of what is being done to repair the powerlines. But the official news agency, AIM has announced that South Africa was behind the sabotage of the lines, which should supply about 10 percent of South Africa's electrical power.

The line was cut for about 6 months of last year because of the fighting between Mozambique national resistance and Frelimo forces.

BODY OF BRITISH MERCENARY TO BE RETURNED

LD171322 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Apr 81 EA

[Text] The Mozambique Government will return to the British Government the body of Sgt (Robert Lewis Hartington), a mercenary of British nationality killed during the South African attack on Matola on 30 January. A communique from the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued today said the request to return the body was made by the British Government on behalf of the mercenary's family.

The communique states that the People's Republic of Mozambique, which values the humanitarian achievements of the Mozambique people's liberation struggle, particularly the policy of clemency, has agreed to return the body of the mercenary (Robert Lewis Hartington) to the British Government.

The Foreign Ministry reiterates the Mozambique Government's appeal to all governments to take effective measures against the recruitment, transit and protection of mercenaries.

(Hartington) was a member of the Pretoria regime's military unit which, on the night of 30 January, killed 12 South African refugees--African National Congress militants--and a Portuguese cooperative worker.